FBIS DAILY REPORT
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CEMA MACHINE-ENGINEERING BODY MEETS IN GDR

AU241627 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 86 p 6

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- The fifth meeting of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the machine-engineering sector opened in Berlin on 21 October. The committee will deal with issues of further developing cooperation and socialist economic integration in decisive sectors of machine-engineering and will adopt resolutions directed at the further scientific-technological development of machine and equipment for the key branches of the national economy. It is planned to adopt a number of agreements on scientific-technological and production cooperation between the CEMA member countries.

At the opening Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the GDR council of Ministers, cordially welcomed the representatives of the CEMA member countries in the committee on behalf of the GDR Government. [passage omitted]

Stoph Receives Delegates

AU241645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On 22 October Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received the representatives of the CEMA member countries in the committee for cooperation in the machine-engineering sector, who are staying in Berlin for the fifth meeting of this committee.

Willi Stoph reported on the fundamental tasks adopted by the 11th SED Congress to continue the tested course of the unity of economic and social policy in the GDR. [passage omitted]

Ivan Silayev, chairman of the committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reported on the committee's work, which above all is directed at the further scientific development of machine-engineering products on the basis of the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000, and at meeting the demand of the fraternal countries for machines and equipment on the basis of the specialization and cooperation of production.

All participants agreed on further deepening socialist economic integration in the machine-engineering sector. [passage omitted]

Session Ends

LD232145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- The fifth session of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the field of machine engineering ended on Thursday in Berlin. In its 3 days of negotiations, the committee dealt with the realization to date of the complex program for scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000.

Among other things, measures were decided for deepening cooperation in machinery construction for the food industry, for complex mechanization of agriculture, for rational and waste-product-free processing of agricultural products, for the construction sector and road construction, for the chemical industry, and for the oil industry and vacuum technology. Governmental agreements were signed on the organization of specialized production of motor vehicle sub-assemblies and modern technological equipment for the automobile industry, as well as a program for continuing cooperation in the field of industrial robots for the period 1986-90.

FOREIGN VISITORS ARRIVE FOR AWP CONGRESS

AU301157 Tirana ATA in English 0801 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Names of non-Albanians as received]

[Text] Tirana, October 30 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the CC of the PLA, the delegation of the CP of Dahomey, headed by Bernar Onjon, member of its Central Committee; the delegation of the Labour Communist Party of Dominican Republic, headed by Rafael Chaljub Mejia, its secretary general; the delegation of the CP of Indonesia; the delegation of the CP (Reconstructed) of Portugal, headed by Eduardo Pires, first secretary of its Central Committee; the delegation of the CP of Spain (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Raul Marko, first secretary of its Central Committee, and the delegation of the CP of New Zealand, headed by Harold Crook, its secretary, arrived in our country to attend the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the PLA and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of its founding.

The guests Susane Marti, from France, and Ubaldo Butafava from Italy, journalist, also arrived here to attend the proceedings of the congress and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

They were welcomed at the airport by the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Lenka Cuko; the member of the Central Committee of the party, Sofokli Lazri; the director at the foreign department of the Central Committee of the party, Agim Popa, and the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica and other comrades.

LEADERS ATTEND TURKISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU301245 Tirana ATA in English 0807 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 30 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of the Republic of Turkey, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Bilal Samsir, gave a reception at the embassy seat on October 29.

Attending were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, Llambi Gegprifti; the president of the Academy of Sciences, Aleks Buda; deputies to the People's Assembly, working people of science, culture, arts, press and other guests.

Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO RECEIVES AMBASSADOR

AU181703 Tirana ATA in English 1158 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 18 (ATA) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the Republic of Finland, Shpetim Caushi, presented the credentials to the President of Finland Mauno Koivisto. Attending the ceremony were the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland Paavo Vayrynen, the Secretary General of the President of the Republic Jako Valela, etc. On this occasion a warm and friendly talk was organized.

ZHIVKOV NOT REPORTED PRESENT AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU301324 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 30 October carries a 4-minute live relay from the National Assembly hall in Sofia of the opening of the second session of the Ninth National Assembly. Reporter Boyan Bonev describes the atmosphere at the National Assembly hall, omitting the customary sentence which reports "party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov" as attending the session. No list of attending officials is given during the live relay.

At 1300 GMT National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov declares the session open, and proposes 1-minute silence of National Assembly members who have died since the first session of the Assembly. Then he proposes the following agenda:

1. Report of the Commission on the Legality of the Elections for the Ninth National Assembly;

2. Draft law on approving the normative acts issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period 19 July-7 October 1986;

3. Draft law on amendments and addenda to the National Assembly working regulations;

4. Draft law on amendments and addenda to the Law on National Assembly Members and People's Councillors;

5. Draft law on amendments and addenda to the law [words indistinct];

6. Draft law on amendments and addenda to the Penal Code;

7. Draft law on amendments and addenda to the law on [words indistinct];

8. Declaration of the National Assembly on the results of the USSR-U.S. Reykjavik summit of 11-12 October 1986;

9. Proposal on changing the membership of several permanents commission of the National Assembly;

10. Interpellation Deputy Khristo Ruskov addressed to the minister of transportation.

The agenda is adopted. The live relay ends at 1304 GMT.

Session Begins

AU301440 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Exactly 1 hour ago the second session of the Ninth National Assembly started its work. The session was opened by Comrade Stanko Todorov. An agenda comprising 10 items was adopted.

Under the first item the people's deputies unanimously adopted a decision on the report of the Commission on the Legality of the Elections for the Ninth National Assembly, delivered by Yanko Markov, chairman of the commission. The decision underlines that the elections held on 8 June 1986 were conducted completely in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and with strict observance of the Electoral Law. The complete regularity of the powers of authority of all the National Assembly deputies is confirmed.

Next, a law was adopted concerning the ratification of the normative decrees issued by the State Council during the period from 19 June to 7 October 1986.

Under the third item on the agenda, a draft law on amendments and addenda to the Rules of Procedure for the work of the National Assembly, Yaroslav Radev, chairman of the Legislative Commission, delivered a report in the the name of the proposers -- the Permanent Commissions. National Assembly deputies Professor Dimitur Dimitrov and Sava Dulbokov made speeches. The draft law was adopted in principle on the first vote and passed to the Permanent Commissions of the National Assembly for futher discussion.

The session is continuing its work.

Further Details

AU301610 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] We continue to follow the work of the second session of the Ninth National Assembly. We switch once again to the reporters' box at the National Assembly, from which Boyan Bonex reports:

A short while ago there was a break in the work of the second session. At the moment the National Assembly deputies are conversing in the lobby and commenting animatedly on the work completed so far. [passage omitted] A draft law was adopted in principle on amendments and additions to the Rules of Procedure for the work of the National Assembly, and also a draft law on amendments and additions to the Law on National Assembly Deputies and People's Councillors. The draft laws were passed to the Permanent Commissions for further discussion. The purpose of the documents is to fully meet the new tasks and requirements that the people's deputies are set at the present stage. In addition, the proposed amendments and additions are a precondition for further improving the work and internal organization of the National Assembly, making the activity of its Permanent Commissions more dynamic, and strengthening their control functions.

Before the break discussions was completed of the draft law on amendments and additions to the Law on Citizens' Property. A report was read by Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, on behalf of the proposer, the Council of Ministers. Professor Mikhail Genovski gave the opinion of the Legislative Commission.

What are the motives for introducing this draft law? In short, the aim is to conduct a decisive struggle against the negative phenomena of our life, one of which is the acquisition of income not earned by labor by certain citizens. The proposed amendments will increase the social effectiveness of the struggle against the negative phenomena in our society and will contribute to consolidating the principles of socialist justice and the norms of the socialist way of life.

After discussion, the draft law was adopted in principle on the first vote and will be further discussed by the Legislative Commission.

After the break, the session will continue with discussions of the other points on the agenda.

Draft Penal Laws Discussed

AU301630 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] After the break the National Assembly session was chaired by Milena Stamboliyska, deputy chairman of the National Assembly. In view of the similarity of the material being examined, the draft laws on amendments and additions to the Penal and the Penal Procedure Codes are being discussed together, but voted on separtely. The National Assembly deputies heard the report of Svetla Daskalova, minister of Justice, on the two draft laws, and the viewpoint of the Legislative Commission, which was presented by Boris Spasov, deputy chairman of the commission.

In their speeches, the National Assembly deputies stressed that the amendments to the penal legislation will ensure higher effectiveness in the struggle agains robbery, embezzlement, squandering of socialist property, bribery, smuggling, crimes against the individual, and so forth, and will fully free the penal judicature of certain elements of formalism.

More on Debates

AU302014 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 30 Oct 86

["Debates at the National Assembly" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 30 (BTA) -- The Ninth National Assembly, which started its second session today, is currently discussing the proposed amendments to the regulations for its work and to the Member of Parliament and Councillors Law. The amendments are necessary because of the progressive changes that have taken place in this country which have compelled the National Assembly to improve even further its standard of work while finding solutions to the basic problems of the construction of advanced socialism under the conditions of the techno-scientific revolution.

The basic changes in society's economic structure cannot be carried out without effecting qualitative changes in the general political organization, manifested through the broadening of representative and direct democracy, reads the report of the National Assembly's standing commissions, which have introduced the bill.

The amendments to the regulations cover three main fields of parliamentary work:

-- Strengthening of the rights and responsibilities of the standing commissions. They should be empowered to take an active part in the preparation of the plans for the country's socio-economic development and its budget and should promote the advancement of techno-scientific progress in all fields of life by exercising at the same time supervisory functions.

-- The second field concerns legislative and executive activities. The standing commissions are given the task to check the effectiveness of the laws.

-- The standing commissions' supervisory powers over the executive bodies, the economic organizations and their corporations are to be broadened. The commissions may make obligatory recommendations to the organizations whom they are supervising and may recommend the dismissal from their posts of officials who have violated laws or have exercised their power in an incompetent way.

The amendments to the Members of Parliament and Councillors Law consist in the broadening of their rights and in placing greater demands on the members of parliament and people's councillors for more active participation in the solution of the basic problems in the development of this country, for direct participation in the receiving and fulfilling of the voters' recommendations.

The MP's discussed also the bills of amendment of the Penal Code and of the Code of Penal Procedure.

The amendments of the Penal Code aim at achieving higher efficiency in the struggle against theft, embezzlement, misuse of socialist property, bribery, smuggling, offences against the personality. The penalities against especially heavy crimes of that kind are tightened.

The amendments envisage more rigorous penalities for smuggling and for international drug trafficking, which will create more effective mechanism for the struggle against these crimes.

The proposed amendments to the Code of Penal Procedure will eliminate some elements of formalism and will secure more operative criminal jurisdiction without limiting the guarantees for finding of the objective truth, and without infringing upon the defendants' rights.

The parliamentarists debated upon an amendment to the Law of Citizen's property which envisages more strict regulations.

The session will continue tomorrow.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FRG YOUTH -- Sofia, October 24 (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and Ms Birgit Radon, chairman of the Federal Leadership of the Socialist German Workers' Youth (S.D.A.J.) of the F.R.G. signed here a protocol on cooperation between the two organizations for the 1987-1990 period. The document gives the two youth organizations an outline of more diverse forms of interaction, which have proved their efficiency. It contains provisions for further joint actions in support of all movements fighting for peace, social reforms, freedom and independence. Common concern was voiced over the exacerbation of international tentions through the fault of the most aggressive militaristic circles in the U.S. and NATO. An emphasis was laid on the need for the formation of a broad coalition against all types of weapons. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1959 GMT 24 Oct 86 AU]

PARTY EXPERIENCE EXCHANGED WITH CPSU DELEGATION

AU301555 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 86 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "Exchange of Experience From Party Work"]

[Text] A study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Nikolay Stachenkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and a head of a CPSU Central Committee department, arrived in Prague on 27 October at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The delegation was received by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, before noon. In a friendly chat, the participants exchanged experience from the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 27th CPSU and the 17th CPCZ Congresses.

On the agenda were, above all, issues concerning the further improvement of the political and organizational work of party agencies and organizations, national committees, and cooperatives for the development of services for the population.

The reception was attended by Igor Cherkasov, counsellor of the USSR Embassy to the CSSR.

STROUGAL, OTHERS WELCOME HUSAK ON RETURN

LD301850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] CTK has issued a report on the arrival in Prague of Comrade Gustav Husak following his friendly working visit to Hungary. Comrade Husak and the Czechoslovak representatives were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government; Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek and Josef Kempny, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and other officials.

COLOTKA RECEIVES NICARAGUAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD250130 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Peter Colotka received Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal in Bratislava today. They discussed questions connected with relations between the two countries and their efforts to preserve peace in the world.

CPCZ DAILY ON FLAWS OF CEMA INTEGRATION

AU291519 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Michal Voracek: "Two Comprehensive Programs; CEMA at the Beginning of a New Road -- Adjusting the Mechanism of Integration to the New Situation" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] /A total of 15 years have passed since the CEMA session in Bucharest that adopted the "Comprehensive Program of Further Deepening and Improving Coopperation and the Development of International Socialist Economic Integration of CEMA Member-States." [paragraph continues]

The program determined the most important directions, ways, and instruments of interaction among the countries of CEMA, on the basis of which today pulsates the life of the member-states' economic integration. Just as before the adoption of that program, so today it is argued that the level and the forms of cooperation within the council no longer correspond to the new tasks which the socialist states must tackle./ [passage omitted]

What changes in the socialist integration matter today and what is their relationship with the implementation of the aforementioned program?

New forms and methods of cooperation are not necessarily at variance with those currently in use, but they build on them and represent their further evolution. At the same time it is necessary to overcome many situations in which the member-states' mutual economic cooperation has found itself in the position of a stalemated chess player. [passage omitted]

The successes scored by the CEMA member-states in material and other spheres in the past 15 years are sufficiently known. However, it does not amount to a depreciation of these successes when we review also those aspects of economic cooperation that have not turned out quite successfully. It is becoming apparent that /the member-states can successfully enter the third millennium only with efficient new or updated engines of interaction./

Changes in Conditions [subhead]

When drawing up the program, it was impossible for objective reasoning to foresee all forms of interaction on which the CEMA member-states would have to focus in the subsequent 2 decades. It was equally impossible to predict world developments in economic and political affairs. The comprehensive program was adopted at a time when the sources of extensive growth had not yet been exhausted in the states of CEMA. This circumstance also determined the methods of cooperation. During the implementation of the program, a change occured in the importance of the individual constitutent features of the CEMA mechanism.

This concerns, for example, the development of direct ties. The concept of perfecting foreign currency-financial relations within integration has proved to be not quite realistic, albeit not outright incorrect. Under the pressure of external and internal conditions, some undesirable features in the development of the world socialist market and in the functioning of the money-market [zbozne-penezni] instruments of integration have arisen.

/Economic cooperation has been developing predominantly by forms and methods from the period of the CEMA member-states' extensive development. /However, there is no more room for such cooperation in the socialist countries. Extensive forms and methods will not do. Their consequence was that /the results of joint scientific-technical ventures have only been introduced into production on a small scale in individual states and have not been followed up by effective production specialization and production sharing. At the same time, research itself has been fragmented in the countries of CEMA. For example, only a very small percentage of innovations in Czechoslavok industry is the product of international scientific-technical cooperation.

/International specialization and production sharing are making slow headway. /Although everything seems to be in order in terms of quantity, the fact is that higher forms of cooperation (in components and clusters of components) account for only 1 to 2 percent of total deliveries within the framework of specialization and production sharing. As a result, individual states operate at manufacturing capacities whose sizes are not optimal, which in turn result in losses. [paragraph continues]

A Medium-size national economy can develop successfully in the long run only if it can avail itself of a market with 250 million consumers. It is in this context that we must view the disproportionately large range of goods manufactured in individual member-states. The CSSR, for example, produces 65 percent of the worldwide range of engineering goods.

More Effective Division of Labor [subhead]

Considerable parallelism exists in manufacturing, with different states simultaneously producing the same merchandise. This parallelism is promoted also by uncoordinated purchases of technology in capitalist states.

The level of the exchange of consumers goods between member-states continues to be low, which is inconsistent with intensification and with the requirements for substantially increasing the living standards of the fraternal states' working people. There are parallelisms also in the production of consumer goods. At the same time, the range of products offered by trade is more narrow than consumer demand in all member-countries. A more active mutual exchange could partially resolve this discrepancy.

/A more rapid development of trade is slowed down by the bilateral balancing of trade between member-states. / Multilateral clearing takes place, as it were, outside the normal framework. A method of barter trade has also evolved -- one kind of raw material in exchange for another kind of raw material, for example, almost always in the same ratio.

So far, cooperation has been effected predominantly on the central level and has been channelled "from above," although initiative must increasingly be generated by enterprises -- the specific implementors of cooperation. However, for this to happen it must be advantageous for them to enter integration; they must have an incentive to join.

Need for a New Strategy [subhead]

As the time for implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist integration was drawing to an end, the need was increasingly felt to work out a new strategy in the international socialist division of labor, one that would correspond to the new internal (intensification) and external conditions (changes in international policy and economy). The need was also becoming apparent to substantially rebuild the mechanism of integration. The need for such a step is by no means motivated by the emergence of a "crisis" in the international socialist economic system as the information media of capitalist states are trying to assert.

/The intensification strategy of the international socialist division of labor was formulated by the CEMA economic summit (1984), on the basis of an analysis of the new conditions. / [passage omitted] The CEMA summit stressed the need for new approaches in integration, which must become a factor to promote and step up intensification "within" states. This means, among other things, that each measure of integration must be examined from the viewpoint of the relationship between its costs and its benefits for individual national economies and the community as a whole. This requirement is of special importance -- up to now, the role of socialist economic integration as a factor of intensification for individual national economies has been relatively weak. A number of jointly effected measures are less effective for the partners than if they were implemented within the framework of a single economy. The fraternal states consistently implement this new line. What are the basic tasks with which the CEMA states deal today in enforcing the new strategy of integration?

One of the new features is the need to effect a transition to the coordination of national economic policy. [passage omitted] This requires bringing about an even deeper unity among the countries of the socialist community. By means of this supreme form of planning interaction it is necessary to overcome "from above" the aforementioned partial differences in cooperation, differences that have their roots in objective, different national interests. [passage omitted] It is also necessary to perfect the mechanism for the coordination of plans, which follows up on the coordination of economic policy, including the appropriating of necessary resources to cover national participation in integration ventures. [passage omitted]

Many changes will have to be carried out in the mechanism of integration. This mechanism must be consistent with the new tasks as concretized, for example, in the CEMA comprehensive program in science and technology. It is necessary to work assiduously on perfecting the money-market instruments of socialist integration. Major progress must be achieved in drawing the structures linking these mechanisms to the international mechanism of integration. A special role is ascribed to perfecting the CEMA institutional structure and to generally improving its activity.

Direct ties must be raised to a new level, notably international specialization and production sharing and the development of joint economic units within CEMA. It is precisely the cost-accounting [khozraschet] sphere that will determine the fulfillment of all strategic targets and decide whether these targets will really be reflected in production and in the standard of living. In the member-states' joint strategy, direct ties represent the basic path of expanding effective economic integration "from below" (as opposed to the coordination of economic policy, which comes "from above").

Important results have already been achieved in the first almost 2 years of implementing the CEMA member-states' new strategy. The correctness and exactingness of this new strategy have been confirmed. Practical life demonstrates, however, that the decisive turnabout in integration -- in the direction of enhancing its impact on the efficiency of the development of socialist economies and the community as a whole -- has not been achieved yet. All their successes notwithstanding, the member-states of the council are only at the beginning of a new road.

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION IN HELSINKI -- Helsinki Oct 28 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban opened here today a Czechoslovak exhibition, the biggest in Finland and the whole of Scandinavia since 1960. Minister Urban said in his speech that the exhibition is to further expand Czechoslovak-Finnish trade and economic cooperation. On display are some 2,500 products ranging from heavy engineering to the consumer industry. Events taking place in conjunction with the exhibition include a symposium on possibilities to promote Czechoslovak-Finnish trade, a fashion show, film shows and other cultural programs. A restaurant with Czechoslovak cuisine will be open until the end of the exhibition on November 9. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1916 GMT 28 Oct 86]

UNDERGROUND GAS RESERVOIR -- Employees of the South Moravian concern have completed filling the Tvrdonice underground gas reservoir for the winter period. The reservoir now contains 445,565,500 cubic meters of Soviet natural gas, which is the largest amount in the reservoir's history and 65,565,500 cubic meters more than planned. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

PARTY DAILY EDITORIAL ON HONECKER PRC VISIT

AU301549 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "A New Chapter in the Friendly GDR-PRC Relations"]

[Text] The official friendship visit which Erich Honecker paid to the PRC at the invitation of General Secretary Hu Yaobang and President Li Xiannian is an outstanding event of great political importance. For good reasons this visit was of great interest to the international public as soon as it was announced, and it was followed closely by the most diverse political forces in the world.

Erich Honecker was received in the world's most populous country as a Communist tested in struggles, as a committed fighter for peace, as a good friend of the Chinese people. The party and state leadership as well as the working people met him with feelings of friendship and sympathy. In an atmosphere of great openness and cordiality he conducted numerous talks with his hosts, Li Xiannian and Hu Yaobang, as well as with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee Central Advisory Commission. At this meeting questions of further developing cooperation and fundamental international problems of our times were discussed in detail. A new phase of friendship and cooperation between our parties and states was introduced.

The communists and the people of the GDR are pleased with the good results of the friendship visit of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman and with the results of his exchange of views and experiences with all leading repesentatives of the PRC. For the first time since that memorable October 37 years ago, when the Chinese and German worker-peasant states appeared in the international arena at nearly the same time, the highest-ranking representative of the socialist German state has paid a friendship visit to China. Erich Honecker's hosts, who stressed this in particular, will, as they said, gladly take him up on his invitations to visit the GDR.

With the 15-year-agreement on the development of long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which was signed by Guenter Mittag and Li Peng and which reaches into the next millennium, a solid foundation for the development of the relations between the two states has been created. The meetings of the two general secretaries, who have known each other for over 3 decades from joint work in the world youth movement, resulted in agreement on further developing the relations between the SED and CPC, and corresponding measures were worked out. The friendship visit will deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples, which are building socialism and need peace for this.

In the talks between Erich Honecker and the Chinese statesmen the struggle for peace was given much attention. The GDR and the PRC regard the safeguarding of peace and the strengthening of socialism as basic questions of our time. Both countries need a permanently peaceful environment and are making untiring efforts for it, President Li Xiannian stated. General Secretary Hu Yaobang stressed that in foreign policy the struggle for peace is the main question in the nuclear era. This is important both for developing relations with all socialist countries and for relations with the capitalist states and the countries of the third world.

In Beijing Erich Honecker assessed the course and results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik as a testimony to the need for reason and realism to finally prevail. Together with General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chairman Deng Xiaoping, as well as other Chinese partners in the talk, he supported the comprehensive measures submitted by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in the interest of safeguarding peace.

The GDR is making particular efforts to achieve a secure peace and good-neighborly relations at the borderline between both social systems and the two great military blocs in the center of Europe. This calls for respect for existing realities on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence in agreement with international law. This also applies to the relations between the GDR and the FRG. At the third meeting with Erich Honecker, Hu Yaobang stressed in Nanjing the untiring efforts of the GDR under the leadership of Erich Honecker to preserve peace in Europe and the world. He mentioned in particular the GDR's active policy of dialogue.

Erich Honecker praised the PRC's position against the extension of the arms race into space, for the complete ban and the complete elimination of all nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons, as well as for a reduction of conventional arms, for the reduction of confrontation and its replacement by cooperation, for the peacful solution of all hotbeds of conflicts. Thus China is putting its significant weight onto the scales in favor of peace, disarmament, and security as regards decisions facing mankind today.

To preserve world peace, to end the arms race, and detente in Europe, in Asia, and the world -- these are the joint aims of the GDR and the PRC, for which they use all their strength, as can be seen in the declarations of the leading statesmen of both countries during the friendship visit.

Friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples are based on joint aims, mutual respect, and long revolutionary traditions. Today the solidarity of relations for the joint struggle of such revolutionary leaders as Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De from the twenties and thirties are being continued. Since the time when, 65 years ago, the CPC was founded in the house that Erich Honecker visited in Shanghai, the Communists of both countries have been fellow fighters supporting the joint aims formulated by Marx and Engels, to whom China's biggest city has devoted a monument.

After the two socialist states were founded in October 1949, this glorious tradition was continued at a new level, and also by the youth associations of the two countries, which were then headed by today's general secretaries of the SED and CPC Central Committees. In his talk with Hu Yaobang, Erich Honecker noted that both countries have passed a certain phase of development, and he expressed high appreciation for the development of the relations between the parties and states. Above all, the exchange of delegations implemented in the meantime has strengthened the mutual position to do everything possible to place the relations between the SED and CPC, between the GDR and PRC, at a proper level for relations between Communist and workers parties, as well as between socialist states, and which is indispensible for the cause of socialism and peace. The fact that the Chinese comrades see this in the same way and that the Chinese people are just as pleased with this as the people of GDR, became obvious to the whole world during the friendship visit.

Apart from their comprehensive political talks, Erich Honecker and the prominent figures of his official entourage also had an opportunity to get to know the life and work of the Chinese people. In Beijing, Nanjing, and Shanghai, where they were welcomed by hundreds of thousands of people, they saw with what commitment and industry the working people under the leadership of their Communist Party are implementing the far-reaching plans to develop the national economy, raise the living standard, and create a life of socialism, peace, and happiness.

The guests had meetings with Beijing miners and peasants of the Malu community, and saw artisitic displays in the Great Hall of the People. They honored the heroes of the struggle for social and national liberation of the Chinese people and the revolutionary democrat Sun Yat-sen, who as the first prsident of the Republic stood at the beginning of China's path into the new era. And with the former imperial palace, the Great Wall and the Ming graves they got to know immortal symbols of Chinese civilization, culture, and history extending over thousands of years. The meeting with those Chinese comrades who can be rightly called pioneers of the friendship between our peoples was particularly moving.

Erich Honecker has conveyed the greetings of the members of our party and of our people to the communists and all working people of China. He congratulated them on the results achieved so far in building socialism and wished them great new successes in implementing their program of modernization. From the PRC he brings back the same cordial wishes from Chinese comrades and friends.

It can be rightly stated that with this friendship visit a new chapter in the relations between our parties, states, and peoples has been opened. It will provide powerful stimuli to the mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields. It is in the mutual interest to undertake joint efforts in order to utilize above all the existing economic possibilities to the benefit of both national economies and to serve the well-being of both people through cooperating in all fields of socialism.

The significance of the official friendship visit, the meetings between Erich Honecker and the leading representatives of the Chinese party and state leadership, goes far beyond the bilateral framework. Now in China both sides have jointly made an important contribution to the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

HONECKER PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO MONGOLIA

For reportage on the official friendship visit to the Mongolian People's Republic by Erich Honecker from 26-28 October, see the Mongolia section of the 31 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

HAITIAN COMMUNIST LEADER VISITS BERLIN

Holds Press Conference

LD291839 East Berline ADN International Service in German 1317 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- At a press conference in Berlin today the secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists, Rene Theodore, stressed that the struggle of the people of Haiti for democracy, national independence, and social justice is increasingly growing in strength. None of the demands made following the overthrow of the Duvalier dictatorship on 7 February have yet been met by the National Council of Government. The capitalist firms are responding to the upsurge of the trade union movement with mass dismissals, which has led to a further increase in unemployment. Efforts are being made to reprivatise state enterprises, including the National Bank. The Communists of the Caribbean countries demand the replacement of the National Council of Government by a council of national salvation with representatives of all Haiti's nine departments.

Rene Tneodore briefed the journalists on his party's efforts to create a broad popular front. It supports the people's committees founded in all parts of the country, which are calling for codetermination in political decisions. [paragraph continues]

The two trade unions, Autonomous Haitian Workers Headquarters (CATH) and the Committee of Haitian Workers (COH), are also alliance partners. Despite massive anticommunist campaigns, the United Party of Haitian Communists, which has emerged from illegality, has gained regard and support among broad circles of the population. Its program is finding support as a genuine alternative to autocracy even in church parishes.

Meets With Felfe

LD300127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- The securing of peace and the elimination of the danger of nuclear war are of great significance as a starting point for the solution of all other problems faced by mankind. This was stressed in Berlin on Wednesday by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Rene Theodore, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH). They strongly welcomed the significant proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev at his meeting with Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, which match the vital interests of the peoples.

Werner Felfe stressed that the GDR is following with great sympathy and solidarity the struggle of the Haitian people to consolidate deomocratic achievements and an independent path of development for Haiti.

Rene Theodore expressed thanks for the solidarity and support the people of the GDR had given the people of Haiti in the difficult years of the Duvalier dictatorship. He spoke about the persistent efforts of the PUCH to organize the people's forces for the complete elimination of the remnants of the dictatorship in the interest of democratic and social progress.

The partners in the talks agreed to deepen the trusting cooperation between the SED and the PUCH.

POLAND'S GORYWODA RECEIVED BY STOPH 30 OCT

LD302247 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 30 Oct 86

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Rasala]

[Text] Berlin, Oct. 30 -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, chairman of the Government Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda was in Berlin today where he was recieved by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR Willi Stoph.

In the course of the talk the sides underscored with satisfaction the postive development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and the GDR, reflected, among other things, in the dynamic development of trade, and pointed to the need for further deepening this cooperation.

Manfred Gorywoda conducted talks with the vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, Gerhard Schuerer. The sides discussed the tasks of central planning bodies for 1987 stemming from the "Long-Term Programme of Cooperation Between Poland and the GDR in the Field of Science, Technology and Production Till the Year 2000" which was signed by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzleski and SED CC General Secretary Erich Honecker and from the agreement reached during talks held between the premiers of Poland and the GDR, Zbigniew Messner and Willi Stoph, in Berlin in October this year.

The sides pointed to the significance of the collaboration between both countries in the field of scientific-technical progress and conducted a preliminary exchange of views on the topic of coordinating the plans of both cuntries for 1991-1995.

The chairman of the central planning bodies signed a long-term agreement on fees for the transport of crude oil to the GDR via the section of the "Friendship" pipeline running through Poland.

ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH NORWAY

LD292141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- An agreement on scientific-technical cooperation for envirnomental protection was concluded in Berlin today between the GDR Ministry for Environmental Protection and Water Management and the Norwegian Minstry of Environment. The document was signed by Dr Hans Reichelt, GDR deputy premier and minsiter for environmental protection and water management, and Sissel-Maria Ronbeck, Norwegian minister of environment.

The agreement provides for scientific-technical cooperation for the development of technologies and processes for the economic use and safe disposal of waste products and for the recycling of raw materials. This also includes new processes for reducing the emission of air pollutants. There are futher projects for keeping the air clean and for the protection of the forests.

In addition the agreement contains joint scientific-technical tasks for the protection of water resources from pollution. The emphasis here is on the creation of effective processes for better treatment of sewage and for keeping bodies of water pure. The joint efforts are also directed toward observation and monitoring of the natural environment.

TISCH TRAVELS TO NORWAY FOR TALKS 29 OCT

Meets Prime Minister

LD292010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Oslo, 29 Oct (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee and member of the SED Central committee Politburo, was received by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland for a friendly talk today. They both agreed that following the Reykjavik meeting political dialogue must be strengthened in the interests of peace in order to make progress toward disarmament. They spoke against the SDI program and in favor of strict observance of the ABM Treaty.

Harry Tisch conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated equally cordially. During the talks they stressed the desire for continuation of the good relations between the two states and for expansion of cooperation between the SED and the Labor Party, of which Gro Harlem Brundtland is chairman.

Talks With Labor Party

LD310514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1239 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Oslo, 30 Oct (ADN) -- The SED and the Norwegian Labor Party [DNA] intend to deepen their relations. This was stressed by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Executive Council of the GDR Trade Union Federation, FDGB, and Einar Foerde, vice chairman and leader of the DNA parliamentary group, in Oslo on Thursday. The partners in the talk affirmed the common view that the dialogue for peace and disarmament and for an amelioration of the international climate should be intensified.

In the morning the official talks between the delegations of the FDGB and the Norwegian trade union federation, LO, which had begun the day before, were continued.

MITTAG TALKS WITH USSR'S BIRYUKOVA 30 OCT

LD301756 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee delegation has this week acquainted itself with the development and production of new consumer goods in Erfurt Bezirk. Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the delegation leader, Central Committee Secretary Aleksandra Biryukova, assessed today that GDR-USSR cooperation is being shaped very successfully in this sector to the benefit of the two countries peoples. They referred in this context to the relevant party congress resolutions. Guenter Mittag explained how the development of the modern productive forces for the benefit of the people is closely linked to the improved working and living conditions. This also guarantees that the quantity and quality of consumer goods would be improved.

REPRESENTATIVES PROVIDE RADIATION DATA TO IAEA

AU241628 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 86 p 6

[Excerpts] Veinna (ADN) -- Georg Sitzlack, state secretary and president of the GDR state office for nuclear safety and radiation protection, handed over a list of the radioactivity levels measured in the GDR since the end of April this year in air, water, soil, plants, and foodstuffs to Hans Blix, director general of the IAEA, in Vienna on 21 October. The IAEA director general expressed thanks for the scientific data at the meeting at the IAEA headquarters in Vienna's UN center. In this way the GDR has made a significant contribution to the overall evaluation of the radiation situation in the European area. [passage omitted]

SAWPY DELEGATION HEAD MEETS HERRMANN

LD310044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Menad Bucin, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, who is leading the SAWPY delegation on an official visit to the GDR, today held talks with Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Politburo.

On this occasion, the two sides discussed the roles of the SAWPY and the GDR Popular Front in the creation and realization of the two countries' development policies. They also talked about the international situation, especially the need for further involvement in the prevention of the arms race and the preservation of world peace.

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS MOZAMBICAN PRIME MINISTER

LD300056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2154 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo, 29 Oct (ADN) -- The member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and prime minister of Mozambique, Mario da Graca Machungo, received the GDR party and government delegation under Werner Krolikowksi, SED Politburo member and first deputy premier, in Maputo today.

The GDR delegation has been impressed by the fact that the Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and the Mozambican Government are united and firmly guiding the fate of the country in this difficult time, Krolikowski said. He referred to the common view that the main cause for the explosive situation in southern Africa is the criminal apartheid regime. Mozambique's declared aim, to destroy the counterrevolutionary groups controlled by Pretoria, is of great significance for setting up the new society in peaceful work. Mozambique continues to have the full fraternal solidarity and support of the GDR in this.

Earlier, the head of the GDR delegation met Julio Carrilho, minister of construction land water and co-chairman of the GDR-Mozambique Joint Economic Commission. Werner Krolikowski also had a talk with SWAPO President Sam Nujoma.

The GDR delegation began its journey home today.

FELFE ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD301528 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke about topical requirements for agriculture at the Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg today. He told participants in a conference on agricultural science that the potential to increase labor productivity lies in the development of key technologies. He mentioned, among other things, microelectronics, biotechnology, and computer-aided production preparation. To win the race against time demands top performance. The economic usefulness of science and technology has to be raised decisively. As Werner Felfe noted, this also has implications for the training of cadres. In this connection, he paid tribute to the creative approach to teaching and research which is an expression of the close relationship of trust between the scientists and students and the party of the working class.

In the course of the day, Werner Felfe and other members of the conference presidium visited the biotechnology department, where top exhibits on agricultural research were presented.

HUSAK, DELEGATION ARRIVE 30 OCT, OPEN TALKS

LD301158 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The most important domestic political event of the day is that Gustav Husak has arrived in Budapest. Evelyn Forro reports from Ferihegy Airport:

[Forro] Shortly after 1100 Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Budapest. He had been invited by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. He is accompanied by Vasil Bilak, secretary of the Central Committee; Pavol Hrivnak, deputy federal premier; and Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The guest was received at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the party. Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier; Lajor Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office; and Geza Koltai, director of the [International Relations] Department of the Central Committee were present along with Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Prague, and Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador to Budapest.

Janos Kadar visited Prague last year in the series of traditional meetings and it was then that he extended an invitation to Gustav Hustav to visit Hungary resulting in the present visit. [passage omitted]

By the time this broadcast will be transmitted talks will have already begun between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak. At the same time the Czechoslovak officials will be negotiating with their Hungarian colleagues; Matyas Szuros with Vasil Bilak, Central Committee secretary; Joszef Marjai, who is also the Hungarian co-chairman of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, with his colleague, Pavol Hrivnak, deputy premier; and Lajos Faluvegi will exchange views with Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Commission.

Agreement Signed

LD301633 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar signed a program of long-term economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the CSSR and Hungary up to the year 2000 in Budapest today. The document sets out the basic goals and main directions of further deepening economic relations between both states in harmony with the aims of their economic and social development, making use of the possibilities of socialist division of labor and the complex program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member states up to the year 2000.

The CSSR and the People's Republic of Hungary will concentrate their joint efforts on improving the effectiveness of science and technology in the intensification of the national economy, on developing higher forms of cooperation, in particular specialization and cooperation between production enterprises and organizations and the science and research base with the aim of achieving a more marked growth of productivity of labor, technical levels, and the quality and efficiency of production.

Present at the ceremony in the parliament building from the Czechoslovak side were: Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and deputy premiers of the federal government Svatopluk Potac and Pavol Hrivnak.

On the Hungarian side: members of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Karoly Grosz, Csaba Hamori, Ferenc Havasi, Gyorgy Lazar, Pal Losonczi, Laszlo Marothy, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Sarlos and Istvan Szabo.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, gave a lunch in honor of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic.

A joint communique was issued at the end of Comrade Gustav Husak's friendly working visit to the People's Republic of Hungary.

Husak Departs

LD301734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, this evening ended his friendly working visit to Hungary and left Budapest for home. Leaving with him was Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, as well as other officials. The Czechoslovak party and state representatives were seen off at the airport by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and other officials.

KADAR INTERVIEWED ON 1956 IN MOSCOW NEW TIMES

For a 2 October interview with Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, published in the 20 October Moscow NEW TIMES and the 11 October NEPSZABDSAG, see page 1 of the Eastern Europe section of the 31 October Soviet DAILY REPORT.

U.S. ENVOY BRIEFS LEADERS ON REYKJAVIK POSITION

LD301922 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The special envoy of the President of the United States has informed the Hungarian leaders of the U.S. evaluation of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik. Ambassador Edward Rowney, the arms limitation adviser of the U.S. President and of the secretary of state, spent 2 days in our capital. He was received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

In the course of the talks, the Hungarian side welcomed the holding of the highest level Soviet-U.S. meeting, stressed that Hungary was interested in reaching agreements that would result in the restriction of armaments and expressed the view that the Soviet position put forward at Reykjavik represented a good basis for this.

ECONOMISTS DISCUSS CEMA'S FUTURE ROLE

LD252333 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 25 Oct 86

[From the "168 Hours" program; interview with "academicians and leading economists" Bela Csikos-Nagy and Jozsef Bognar by Zoltan Farkas -- recorded]

[Text] During the past week, two conferences were held in Hungary whose topic was socialist economic integration. One of these was the session of the Hungarian-Soviet joint committee of economists at Tihany.

The other was held in Sopron, where financial and foreign trade specialists from the CEMA countries met. At this latter meeting there were suggestions put forward advocating the development of convertible currency payments based on mutual agreements within CEMA and others arguing that the time has arrived to place CEMA on an economic basis. The following interviews also make clear that thorough changes are needed within CEMA. Zoltan Farkas interviews two academicians and leading economists, Bela Csikos-Nagy and Jozsef Bognar.

[Farkas] Have new considerations arisen here at these discussions?

[Csikos-Nagy] In my opinion very much so, even if I compare what was said here with the views that had been put forwad by the Soviet participants at the first meeting last year. Now, when the acceleration of technological development is on the agenda -- since our Soviet friends are also aware that this has been with us as a slogan for many years -- while the dynamism of efficiency is deteriorating, it is realized that the problem lies with the system of instruments. In other words, technological development cannot be introduced into the economy with the help of slogans, rather, it is necessary to create the conditions that enforce this accelerated technological development.

[Farkas] Is there general acceptance of the view that there are lags in the sphere of technological development and that we are falling behind the vanguard in the world? Is there agreement on this point within CEMA and in the Soviet Union?

[Csikos-Nagy] This was the starting point of the whole conversation. What I regard as the most important factor is that the separation of central management and the planned economy from the command regulatory system of the state bureaucracy is a new feature, at least on the Soviet side. Even last year they described the system of regulation by plan directives as a concomitant of a planned economy. Saying that on the whole economic means must be used and instructions should be resorted to only where the economic instruments are ineffective is a new approach and it is a consequence of the fact that three issues have been put on the agenda simultaneously in the Soviet Union. These are acceleration, the turn-around in the sphere of quality and the question efficiency.

If the task is to accelerate the rate of growth, presumably up to three, four or five percent, while resources are decreasing, then this acceleration can only be envisaged through a significant improvement in efficiency, which requires a change in the existing instruments, that is, recognition of the fact that the methods used up to now are not suitable for attaining the goal. This is where the Soviet way of thinking is coming very near to converging with ours, where they take steps against the monopolies, where they regard all competition as an element without which there is no pressure for renewal and when they say that the organizational structure whereby they broke the innovational chain and organized the production structure within various enterprises and coordinated by various supervisory organs is no longer viable, and particularly when they take it as their point of departure that what is needed is not technological development in general but technological development based on a quick return on capital which finances itself. Otherwise it is impossible to provide the financial foundations for it.

[Farkas] Are these views also voiced when the topic is on what sort of principles or instruments should be developed within CEMA cooperation? Are the experiments, the reform experiments, carried out at the level of the national economy or are they in the process of becoming international?

[Csikos-Nagy] In today's debate two of our Soviet friends said that in the past many people, when criticizing this very rigid cooperation mechanism within CEMA, a mechanism which worked against greater incentives for technological development, were covertly thinking of the internal mechanisms of the Soviet Union. They said that in the Soviet Union internal changes would now come about that would settle this argument. I think that from this point of view the positions have never been so close as here at these two conferences.

[Farkas] A good decade ago we were generally still stressing that CEMA is not fulfilling in the world economy a role approriate to its economic strength, or to its producing strength. In the past decade, however, we have been finding that the CEMA's weight in the world economy has further diminished. What is it, then? Does this loss of ground arise from the drop in economic strength or can we perhaps find other developments behind this, too?

[Bognar] Well, if we compare CEMA's situation to others then on the one hand we have to see what has happened in CEMA and on the other we have to see what has happened elsewhere. What has happened elsewhere, in the capitalist world and to an even bigger extent in the Southeast Asian countries, is that there has been extremely rapid technological development that quickly changed the export structure toward bigger profits that are attainable with the help of exports. Compared to these, CEMA's western exports, or generally its exports to the countries with convertible currencies, is composed of medium-developed products. There is a steady increase in the number of countries capable of producing the most developed products. Therefore, the supply of those products is so big that it squeezes the medium products out of the market or makes them sellable only by dint of big difficulties or price concessions. Those times have passed when one and the same product could be sold for 25 or 30 years more or less unchanged. The situation now is that even within 3, 4 or 5 years, there are big drops in price. In other words everything militates in favor of our trying, also by helping one another, to improve our own selection, which is only possible through technological development and cooperation.

[Farkas] I think one of the points is what happens in the real economy, how competitive an economy is. It is another thing how much the economy wants to make others believe that it is competitive, how much export is helped, either by the state economic policy of the individual CEMA countries, or by CEMA as a whole, how much CEMA committees and CEMA as an organization take part in promoting exports. Now I think that in the last period there were some changes here, since, for example, Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania and Hungary are now also members of the IMF; the Soviet Union has joined the GATT, the international organization which after all is aimed at removing limitations from and freeing world commerce.

[Bognar] Yes, if we look at the question of how the individual CEMA countries are shaping their relationship to the world economy, or to the various world economic insititutions, then we can decidely see an improvement. Where there is still no improvement is essentially in CEMA's internal mechanism from the point of view that the countries should not only satisfy each other's demands, but should also help the other side in realizing the exports aimed at the capitalist markets. Because CEMA gained its profile and determined its economic policy...

[Farkas, interrupting] ... and evolved its institutions...

[Bognar] ... its system of institutions, in a period that was marked by withdrawal. The cause of this was only partly CEMA, partly it was the U.S. embargo and other similar phenomena.

But no matter what its cause, today this situation is comopletely untenable. There is no sense in concluding agreements for technological development as though there were only domestic demands and domestic markets. It is not enough either just to look at the system of economic conditions, we must also take into account what external market possibilities it offers. In the worst case scenario, we will not be able to stand our ground in this terribly acute world competition.

LABOR MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE DISCUSSES EFFICIENCY

AU271523 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Oct 86 p 6

[Report "from our correspondent" entitled "Labor Management Conference Begun -- Efficiency in the Foreground," on the Fourth National Labor Management Conference held in the Builders Trade Union headquarters in Budapest 17-18 October; organized by the State Office for Wages and Labor (ABMH) and the Academic Society of Organization and Management (SZVT)]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In his opening speech, Janos Polonkai, general secretary of SZVI, underlined that the 2-day conference has been followed by the country's population with great interests.

State Secretary Albert Racz, chairman of ABMH, said in his speech that in considering the national economic guideline of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the economic trends in 1958-86, it is essential to accelerate structural changes, increase economic efficiency, and rationalize work in noneconomical areas. An important goal is to stop the increasing over-employment in many areas, use working time better, raise the quality of labor, increase efficiency, and coordinate the work-place and manpower structure in the best possible way. It is also necessary to reduce over-employment because it not only places obstacles in the path of growing efficiency, but also generates extensive demands for manpower. These excessive demands make it difficult to solve the real manpower shortage, they foster wage competition resulting in poor incentives for intensivity, and have an inflationary effect. [passage omitted]

"The introduction of job-seeking benefits is a good example of the willingness of the party, trade union, and state leadership to accept the responsibility for employment difficulties for the sake of structural changes in the economy. We wish to stress that we are talking here about initial employment difficulties and not something of a lasting unemployment, which we do not want and must not tolerate.

"The difference between enterprise and manpower structures, which shows its influence in professions, employment, skills, and locations, will continue to affect our employment situation. Based on present and future trends, it is expected that the organized regrouping will affect 100,000 people over the whole plan period," said the state secretary.

In introducing measures to increse efficiency, we must not forget that increasing demands will be accompanied by difficulties in employment for certain groups of people. In order to counteract this, we will continue to promote part-time employment and the home industry sector. There will also be significant changes and improvements in the incentives for employing people with a redefined work capacity. In referring to enterprise wage regulations, Racz said that these became much more flexible in 1985 compared with previous measures. This change was intended to provide conditions for more independent enterprise management of wages, for more incentive oriented wages. [passage omitted]

Tamas Beck, chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, mentioned some unsatisfactory development in our economic performance.

He said that "the problems of the economy focus attention increasingly on the importance of questions regarding productivity. It is impossible to think about labor management, economic development, and labor discipline without a substantial improvement in productivity." [passage omitted]

He said that the principle of efficiency will bring new problems to our employment policy. Solving these problems requires new methods. Our economy is not yet able to solve complex questions such as the home industrial sector, which is flourishing elsewhere or a broad system of part-time employment. These are not statutory problems. However, if we want to solve them, we need to analyze labor realistically, that is, to solve the problems of labor management by business and not by administrative methods.

The third speaker mentioned in th report, Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Council of Trade Union, said, "The immediate task is to reduce over-employment, but knowing the Hungarian housing patterns and the housing situation, it will be difficult to shift available labor resources. Wherever possible, it must be ensured that people will not have to move to distant places for employment." [passage omitted]

MSZMP'S BERECZ DISCUSSES 1956 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

AU281410 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[TRYBUNA LUDU interview with Janos Berecz, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, by Piotr Rzadca: "Who Is Not Against Us Is For Us" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Rzadca] Thirty years ago a counterrevolution erupted in Hungary. You have written a book on the subject entitled "1956: Counterrevolution With Pen and Sword," which provides a thorough analysis of those events and their course.

What policy mistakes made by the MSZMP leadership at the time caused those social conflicts -- such conflicts exist under every system, including socialism -- to assume the form of such a bitter conflict? Could you remind Polish readers of the most important facts?

[Berecz] Hungary's liberation was accompanied by a rapid socialist transformation of our society. This process encompassed the economy, culture, political life, and people's everyday lives. These changes had to be put into effect in the course of a bitter class struggle during which appropriate methods for establishing socialist relations were sought. It is hard to imagine a process of this kind occurring without any conflicts, but today we know that the political practices of the time also engendered tensions that could have been avoided, tensions that did not issue from the essence of socialist change. The cold war and the threat of war were also an objective source of difficulty. These circumstances made it imperative to increase defense expenditures, which meant that expenditures on consumption and satisfying citizens' needs could not grow as rapidly as was expected in a socialist system. The dissatisfaction that this caused was compounded by the erroneous policy pursued by the highest state leadership at the time, distrust of the masses, the personality cult that was built up around leaders, and the violation of the principle of the rule of law.

The party failed to eliminate all these tensions because of the absence of unity within the leadership. Suspicion, and growing mistrust within the party had a paralyzing effect. The result was division, which the enemies of socialism strove to exploit for their own ends. The party itself made a start in exposing errors and made honest efforts to remedy them. However, the highest leadership delayed renewal because it wished to avoid openly apportioning responsibility.

At a meeting of the Central Committee in June 1953, the mistakes that had been made in running the economy were revealed and a program for rectifying them was adopted. However, the leadership did not make this public knowledge. This was done by premier Imre Nagy, who opposed the party leadership. He was already inclined to favor rightist, revisionist views, and grouped around him were people who not so much wanted to improve socialism as seize power under the pretext of the slogan of improving socialism.

A bitter factional struggle erupted within the party leadership, a struggle between Matyas Rakosi's sectarian, dogmatist group and the supporters of Imre Nagy. This contest hampered those forces who genuinely strove to effect the restoration of socialist democracy and the party's renewal.

On 20 October 1956, students at the Budapest Polytechnic drew up a list of demands. They called for changes in economic policy and an acknowledgement of national interests in the construction of socialism, among other things. They wanted to present their demands more forcefully by conducting a demonstration. Meanwhile, the section of the party leadership that would have been capable of finding appropriate political solutions in this critical situation by virtue of its authority happened to be in Yugoslavia on an official visit. Rightist forces exploited the fact of their absence. They worked behind the scenes, manipulating the student demonstration and replacing its original aim (support for democratic changes in Poland) with antisocialist slogans. Following the demonstration, which took place in the afternoon and was relatively peaceful, a crowd of people who had nothing in common with the students gathered outside the Budapest radio building. Shots were fired at those guarding the radio station and the first armed clashes occurred.

Imre Nagy, who had fallen under the influence of the rightist group, called this armed rebellion against the socialist system a national insurrection and this caused confusion in the minds of many people who desired renewal. The reactionaries thus donned the mantle of "national revolutionaries."

On 30 October, following the declaration of a cease-fire and the withdrawal of Soviet military units, armed counterrevolutionaries launched an attack on the headquarters of the Budapest party committee. Although they surrendered, the majority of our comrades were brutally murdered. A campaign against communists began. Imre Nagy's government appeared to be in control of the situation but in reality it had legalized counterrevolution by its gradual rejection of socialism. In violation of the Constitution, Nagy declared Hungary's neutrality and its withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact, a move that ran counter to the position of the National Assembly and the head of parliament. Cardinal Mindszenty emerged on the scene and grouped around him were various reactionary, fascist, and rightist forces. The cardinal's declaration revealed the true aims of the counterrevolution: a return to the old order.

The time had come for revolutionary forces within the party to act. On 1 November, Janos Kadar and a group of comrades close to him broke with the government and organized a revolutionary center. They established a Hungarian Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government in Szolnok on 3 November. [paragraph continues]

In a radio statement, the government called on the Hungarian people to fight the counterrevolution and requested assistance from its allies. The emergence of the new government was supported by the leaderships of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

[Rzadca] There was no longer any doubt about who outside the country was behind these counterrevolutionary events....

[Berecz] An analysis of the causes of the emergence of a counterrevolutionary situation -- it is valid to this day -- was conducted by the Temporary Central Committee of the newly organized MSZMP at the beginning of December 1956.

The December resolution is of historic significance. Directly after the events, a scientifically reliable explanation was given for the factors which had combined to result in such tragic disturbances. These factors had emerged at the same time, alongside each other, had become interconnected, and influenced each other. The first of these was the Rakosi-Gero clique which had a decisive influence in the central leadership of the Hungarian Labor Party and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and which, beginning in 1948, had departed from the cardinal principles of Marxism-Leninism, had appropriated power for itself, and had conducted an erroneous policy that had weakened confidence in the party. The emergence in earlier years of growing revisionist opposition wing, which considered Imre Nagy and Geze Lasonczy to be its leaders, contributed to the appearance of a counterrevolutionary situation and a tragic shift in that direction.

Third, the Hungarian bourgeoisie and former large landowners influenced the course of events. They operated illegally within the country and their main forces assembled and organized themselves in West Germany. Finally, international imperialism, whose intentions became clear during the course of these events, had a decisive, fundamental influence on the counterrevolutionary process. Imperialism's objective was to weaken the world socialist system.

The West encouraged illegally-organized opponents of the socialist system, aroused their hopes, that military assistance would be forthcoming, and proposed ready-made programs for today and the future. When the fighting started, supplies of arms arrived in our country along with agents who were specialists in subversion.

The counterrevolutionary forces had no central unifying body in Hungary. This role was performed by Radio Free Europe.

[Rzadca] Let us leave aside the chronology of these events for a moment. I would like to ask about two things. You wrote in your book that foreign interference in Hungary's internal affairs was based on the American doctrine of "containment" and "liberation." The doctrine failed in practice, as is illustrated by the defeat of the Hungarian counterrevolutionaries. How was this doctrine later modified?

[Berecz] In 1957, American political scientists and anticommunist institutes conducted an analysis of the Hungarian counterrevolution and its consequences. The researchers concluded that socialism cannot be removed from outside in any of our countries. They therefore suggested that our system be "eroded" from the inside and this is a process that opposition groups in socialist countries want to aid. They used various methods to "check" the effectiveness of this doctrine and conducted "experiments." They called the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 a "quiet counterrevolution" and the events in Poland between 1980 and 1981 a "creeping counterrevolution."

At the same time, President Reagan has, for example, demanded that we speed up "the development of democracy" in our countries and implement "reforms." These are hypocritical demands for the enhancement of the democratization process and announcements of reforms appeared in the programs of our parties and socialist states a long time ago. The purpose of such moves is to create the impression that all that we do in this direction is done under pressure from the West or in accordance with Western patterns. But this notion also has another aspect to it. Using democratic slogans, imperialist forces are constantly trying to pressure our countries into legalizing opposition groups. They want to create an opposition that accepts Western aid and demands such support while walking the line between illegality and observance of the law. Any criticism of the opposition's activities are treated as an "outrage against democracy" in Western states' propaganda. As well as demanding reforms from us, they simultaneously try to inflame social tensions by using radio propaganda and exploiting material differences between citizens.

In the opinion of imperialist forces, if these tensions occur at the same time as active opposition activity, the socialist system will be greatly eroded.

[Rzadca] You mentioned Radio Free Europe. There is no doubt that it bears a moral responsibility for the tragedies in the lives of many Hungarian citizens, including a great many young people. Has Radio Free Europe drawn some appropriate conclusion from those events? Has it altered its subversive character?

[Berecz] As I already mentioned, Radio Free Europe performed a dual role. First it drew up a political program for the counterrevolutionary groups, who lacked a common, central leadership. Second, it popularized Cardinal Mindszenty and his program for the restoration of capitalism in Hungary and called for an armed struggle to be waged to this end. Certain U.S. institutions and other imperialist circles assumed responsibility for Radio Free Europe's actions and said that it was right to support "the cause of freedom for the Hungarians." They only conceded that Radio Free Europe lost "a sense of proportion," that it was wrong "to speed up events so much," and that there was no need to "feed oneself on illusions."

The methods of its operation have changed, but not its essence.

In the years that followed the defeat of the counterrevolution the tone of Radio Free Europe's casts mellowed, a semblance of "introducing objectivity" into programs was created. Sometimes they even praised us .... however, they criticized right away.

For example, they praised us for having a good agricultural sector, but they immediately added that the state places a heavy burden on it in the form of high taxes. Since President Reagan took office, the tone of these broadcasts has become harsh once again, it is more inflammatory. But as far as we are concerned this might even be better because the real intentions and aims behind these programs are immediately apparent to the citizen. Radio Free Europe's bosses want the station to become a mouthpiece of the internal opposition in our countries; it therefore has to speak the "language of the opposition," and spread its activity.

[Rzadca] Let us return to the events of 30 years ago. What is the most succinct description can one give of the party's policy line expressed by Kadar when the turning-point occurred?

[Berecz] The policy line mapped out by the party's revolutionary leadership can be expressed in three words: rupture, continuity, and renewal. [paragraph continues]

A rupture with the dogmatist policies of Rakosi and the revisionist activities of Imre Nagy, a break with all that is profoundly foreign to a workers' movement and a Communist movement. Second, continuity -- the newly organized party considered itself the continuation of previous activity and assumed responsibility for the mistakes that had been made before. Third, renewal, which was definitely needed in the situation that existed then. Renewal in the sense that the party must constantly comply with universal rule of socialist construction, to take account of national characteristics and must, in accordance with changing circumstances, be able to formulate new tasks and change it work methods.

[Rzadca] We know that the Hungarian party tried very long and very patiently to convince the nation of the values of its new program, especially tried with those citizens who were disappointed, lost, and discouraged. How long did it take to normalize the domestic situation and achieve social consolidation?

[Berecz] The first and most important task was to stop the armed battle and prevent further harm. In those days, Janos Kadar and other party leaders kept saying that the demands of most of society are unjustified, both from the angle of socialism's interests, and from that of national interests. They affirmed that in order for our country to continue its development, the changes that were expected must occur. But first, they said, power must be restored to the workers, the counterrevolution eliminated, the party organized anew, and undisturbed activity by the state and its institutions guaranteed.

The bloodiest armed battles ceased on 9 and 10 November. In December and January 1957 there were still cases of provocation and victims, but the country gradually calmed down. Therefore the counterrevolutionaries came out with a new slogan: "In March we will start again..."

[Rzadca] In Poland it sounded somewhat different: "the winter is yours but the spring will be ours..."

[Berecz] In any case, in March the forces of the opposition no longer stood any chance in the face of society's consolidation. Slowly but surely, people began to recover from the counterrevolutionary shock; they understood the essence of the events with increasing clarity. The parliament met on 1 May. In July there was a party congress, which ended the provisional status of central institutions. The situation in mass organizations also began to normalize; the Communist Youth League arose, and the trade unions met in the fall. We were visited by delegations from the fraternal socialist countries, and the time for multilateral meetings came. In March, our party and state delegation visited Moscow. Citizens noticed that we are not living on a lonely island and that we have friends who help us, just like the Soviet Union did.

Also in March, the party decided to hold four large public gatherings in Budapest. We were surprised at them ourselves -- each one was attended by 20-30,000 people.

We announced that there would be no parade on 1 May, but a rally instead. Attendance was not compulsory, and we only asked that every Communist convince, invite, and bring with him one nonparty citizen. Between 500,000 and 600,000 citizens gathered in Heroes' Square in Budapest. The atmosphere was very favorable toward the party. People wanted to believe us and have confidence in us. This was really the turning point in society's consolidation.

However, from an economic point of view, the end of 1956 and beginning of 1957 was a very difficult period. The enemy organized various "comfort" strikes -- people did not work, and still got paid. During this time the party paid particular attention to the situation among workers. Their support was necessary in order to break the strike wave. [paragraph continues]

After all, the peasants continued to work and kept asking how it is that we were working and in industry they were striking. Industrial output began to rise steadily in February.

In 1958, the parliamentary election confirmed that a full stabilization of the political situation had occurred, although there was still a lot of confusion in the minds of a part of society.

The national symbols the counterrevolution had tried to usurp returned to their rightful place. It was necessary to explain the real role of the masses during the events, restore their confidence in themselves, and at the same time explain to more than one party member that it was not "people gone astray" who created the counterrevolution, but that pressure had been exerted on us from the "left" and "right." The sectarians said that the students or intelligentsia were responsible for everything, which was not true. We acted against those who, using the slogans of renewal, attacked the permanent values of socialism. We dissolved various leftwing groups, but rightwing ones as well. That was the case with, for example, the writers and journalists unions.

The peasants asked us what kind of agricultural policy we would conduct. We gave them an honest reply: Without a strong, stable, and highly productive agriculture, the country cannot exist. We said that if we want to modernize agriculture, we can only do so by socializing it. And despite many obstacles, we did carry out collectivization between 1958 and 1960 and completed building the foundations of socialism. We proved that harmony between the universal laws of socialist construction and the political work of a new era was possible.

It was at that point, in 1961, that Janos Kadar said: "Whoever is not against us is for us." It ceased to interest us whether someone was a believer or not or a party member of not, what was most important was whether he was working honestly and discharging his duties. And we regarded him as a socialist patriot, regardless of his world outlook. This was the end of the process of social consolidation.

[Rzadca] Was it difficult for those who had been caught up in the counterrevolution through their own fault or by the chain of events to return to normal life? How did they explain their renewed participation in social life?

[Berecz] After the counterrevolution, those men of letters who had most avidly worshiped the "cult of the individual" and later served the enemies of socialism with equal devotion rejected the country.

Great writers did not leave Hungary. Many of the most distinguished ones continued their antistate activity and were imprisoned. In 1962 we declared an amnesty for these people, as well as those guilty of abuse of office in a socialist system. The convicted and then amnestied writers gradually altered their views because they had noticed that the party was keeping its word and were themselves convinced that national renewal was occurring.

Our eminent writer Tibor Dere (who had taken part in the workers movement earlier) was also convicted of antistate activity. And he was also released by the amnesty. After 1962 he was invited to Vienna. Many were convinced that he would not be allowed to leave Hungary. He was. Many also believed he would remain abroad. He came back. And during a press conference in Vienna he said: "I do not like what Kadar is doing right now, therefore my place is in Hungary." "But you have just spent 4 and 1/2 years in prison!" "Yes, that was an important experience for me...."

Some 50,000 people returned from abroad, where in any case they had not been treated too well. Most of them joined public life, playing an energetic role in the country's development. We did not force anyone to declare his faithfulness, all we asked was that he work honestly and possess a feeling of citizenlike responsibilty.

[Rzadca] We have come to the present. In Poland and in Hungary there are people who think that socialism is not solving all our countries' problems. So what policy are you conducting toward those who, although not enemies of the system, are nevertheless motivated by other patriotic interests?

[Berecz] Our party holds the view that those who conduct hostile activity against socialism have to be treated differently from those who, with good intentions and support for the idea of socialism, criticize everyday practice, the government, or even the work of the party.

We are also patient toward those who are enemies of socialism. We undertake ideological disputes with them, but we also make them realize that they cannot abuse our patience. Someone in Hungary may have a different opinion about socialism than we, but he should not suffer because of it. However, we apply the law to those who are energetically active against socialism; who at home or abroad and by spoken or written word disseminate antisocialist views and cooperate with hostile propaganda centers. There are also people like that in Hungary, though not many. They assign themselves the role of "democratic oppostition," but obviously the Hungarian people do not expect this of them, nor do they expect this type of "service." They have no support from the masses. Therefore, they try to exert influence on the people of Hungary mainly be means of illegal publications and Radio "Free Eruope." We are curbing their hostile activity with the help of legal and political measures.

However, we do not regard it as alien to socialism when some citizen or group of citizens, although not denying the ideals of socialism, represent views which differ from those of the party on the subject of, let us say, environmental protection, social divisons, or peace. We try to achieve a consensus of views on the subject of basic issues, but we also realize that not even in a developed socialist society will people ever think alike.

We believe that the essence of the discussion taking place on various subjects is the seeking of increasingly better solutions. That is why we are tyring to create the right conditions for these discussions and to convince adherents to various views about our interests. We accept all spontaneous activity in society and any social initiative and action, and include it in our political life if it really encourages the solving of our troubles.

Of course, we do not allow anyone to "usurp" the right to resolve specific national problems and gain political advantage from this. For it is primarily from the party that the nation expects a program for overcoming difficulties that emerge. Our party presents matters requiring solution openly and with a feeling of responsibility.

Five or six years ago, an "independent peace movement" arose in universities. We had to decide what to do about it. After all, peace is also close to our hearts, and we do not wish to act against anyone who wants to preserve peace.

So we decided: Let those young people continue what they have started. But we had to ask them what "independent" means and from whom they wanted to be "independent."

They did not want state funds for their activity? Fine. They were criticizing the government for not doing all it can to perpetuate peace in the world? Let them criticize!

But let them know that it is dangerous when someone accepts Western inspiration, even in the name of peace, and rejects cooperation with the peaceful movement of a socialist society. Young people have said that they want to establish the slogans for their movement themselves, such as "Let every bell ring!" Our old revolutionaries became angry and asked: Who needs a slogan like this? What does it mean? But we accepted the ringing of bells, and brought about the situation where these young people are today taking part in the work of the Hungarian Peace Council.

So, to give a general answer to your question, we believe that certain spontaneous social movements can be born during socialist construction and under concrete national conditions. This should treated as a natural phenomenon, similar to other problems and needs that emerge during development.

If these movements are not alien to socialism and if their intention is to help solve development difficulties and national problems, then we will support them and include them in our political system. But if they assume an antisocialist or antistate nature, then we will always counteract them.

[Rzadca] Thank you, Comrade Secretary, for bringing a fragment of Hungary's modern history to Polish readers.

BRIEFS

PRC CONSULAR AGREEMENT -- Beijing, October 30 (MTI) -- The ratification documents of the Chinese-Hungarian consular agreement signed in Budapest on June 3, 1986, were exchanged at the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Thursday. The first consular agreement between the two countries is to take effect on November 28. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1510 GMT 30 Oct LD]

JOINT ENTERPRISES WITH INDIA -- Hungary and India wish to set up joint enterprises or to form production cooperation chiefly in the fields of energetics, telecommunications, transport and food industry. This is contained in the protocol that was signed in Delhi at the session of the two countries' Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Mixed Committee. At the session, headed by Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, and Vengala Rao, Indian minister of industry, they reviewed trade relations as well. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 30 Oct LD]

YUGOSLAV TRADE TALKS -- Budapest, October 30 (MTI) -- Metodi Smilenskiy, deputy federal foreign trade secretary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid a visit to Budapest from October 27 to 30. He held talks with Imre Dunai, deputy minister of foreign trade, on the implementation of this year's goods exchange protocol, discussed the tasks scheduled for 1987, and signed the 1987 protocol on exchange of goods and services. Next year the bilateral exchange of commodities and services is to exceed 840 million dollars, 26 per cent in excess of the calculation for this year. This year's deliveries under cooperation and long-term contracts accounted for a respectable 40 per cent of bilateral turnover, but next year this ratio is to increase faster than turnover as a whole. Hungarian exports are to include a higher proportion of chemical, agriculture, food, and machine industrial products, and a growth in the import of chemical and engineering goods is planned. Metodi Smilenskiy met Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and held talks with Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2045 GMT 30 Oct 86 LD]

ORZECHOWSKI CONCLUDES VISIT TO PHILIPPINES

Meets Laurel

LD292212 Warsaw PAP in English 2056 GMT 29 Oct 86

[By PAP special correspondent Krzystztof Mroziewicz]

[Text] Manila, Oct 29 -- On the second day of an official visit to Philippines by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel entertained Minister Orzechowski to dinner at which the two exchanged toasts, underscoring the similarities of both countries' historical experiences and the ensuring need to collaborate for the sake of peace.

Vice President Laurel and Minister Orzechowski stressed the converging traditions of independence in Poland and the Philippines and the proximity of both nations' cultural mainstreams.

The sides agreed that this was a good basis for expanding bilateral relations and increasing economic cooperation.

Vice President Laurel pointed to the need for opening diplomatic missions, a Philippine one in Warsaw and a Polish one in Manila.

Sees Aquino, Departs

LD301736 Warsaw PAP in English 1610 GMT 30 Oct 86

[By PAP special correspondent Krzysztof Mroziewicz]

[Text] Manila, Oct. 30 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orcechowski was received here today by Philippine President Mrs Corazon Aquino.

Mrs Aquino took interest in the course of the official visit of the head of Polish diplomacy, who is the first foreign minister from a socialist country to visit Manila after she took power.

Minister Orzechowski conveyed to Mrs Aquino words of respect and greetings from the president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and his invitation to pay an official visit to Poland, which was received by Mrs Aquino with pleasure.

Minister Orzechowski informed Mrs Aquino on the course of talks with Philippine Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel and heads of economic ministers, stressing that mutual will of strengthening bilateral relations and convergence of historical experience of both nations gained in struggles for freedom and independence create good foundations for cooperation in many fields, especially in economy, science and culture.

President Aquino informed Minister Orzechowski on the current events and problems of her country, which makes preparations for a referendum on a new constitution and for parliamentary elections.

She also expressed interest in possibilities of Philippine-Polish bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic sphere.

After the talks, which passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere, Minister Orzechowski gave an interview for the Philippine television, stressing in it that he wished the nation of that country the materialization of the idea which brought Corazon Aquino to power.

On the last day of his visit to the Philippines, Minister Orzechowski also visited the centre of the country's culture here and participated in an inaguaral meeting of the Philippine Chopin Society.

In the afternoon, Minister Orzechowski left for Poland, bidden farewell by senior officials of the Philippine Foreign Ministry.

PAP ANALYZES EFFECTS OF U.S. MFN CANCELLATION

LD301637 Warsaw PAP in English 1518 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 30 -- For four years now Polish goods have had a very difficult access to the American market. This is the result of the suspension of the so-called Most Favoured Nation clause in relations with Poland by the Administration of the United States on November 1, 1982.

This decision is one of the examples of restrictive economice policies directed against our country. The obligation to use the MNF clause in Polish-American trade stems from not only a bilateral agreement of 1960 but also from the membership of both states in the GATT.

The suspension of the MFN clause by the U.S. in practice signifies a very big deterioration of the competitiveness of Poliseh goods on the U.S. market because for 4 years they have been charged with a customs duty at times five times higher than that from the period when the MFN was in force. This way Polish goods have become very expensive for American importers.

PAP has asked Romuald Daniel, adviser to the minister of foreign trade, to estimate the volume of the hitherto losses sustained by Poland as a result of the lifting of the MFN. In reply Daniel stated that a very negative change in the structure of Polish exports to the U.S. has occurred. A high cutsoms barrier against Polish manufactured goods has been introduced. The restrictive customs duties have caused that the sales of textiles and clothing, chemicals, glass and china, tools, roller bearings and electric engines have dropped very much. This, of course, signifies a direct fall in current export earnings. The psychological sphere has also suffered. The confidence in commercial prospects has been shaken on both sides.

After four years of the suspended MFN Polish-American turnover has stabilized at a level of about 400 million U.S. dollars annually. This is a sum three times lower than the one which was on the average recorded betwewen 1976 and 1980. Polish exports to the U.S. currently stand at only about 250 million dollars. Imports from the U.S. have also dropped significantly because against Poland, do not receive credit guarantees on sales to Poland and banks do not grant credits.

SPD'S SCHMIDT MEETS JARUZELSKI IN WARSAW

LD301838 Hamburg DPA in German 1650 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Former chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) met with Polish party and state leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw today. Schmidt has been in Poland since Tuesday. Although he described his visit as purely private, he met with several influential Polish politicians, in addition to Jaruzelski, and with Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of the Catholic Church. [passage omitted]

POLITICAL TALKS HELD WITH DANES IN COPENHAGEN

LD302314 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct. 20 -- Polish-Danish political consultations were held here with the Polish side headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski, the Danish by Deputy Foreign Minister Benny Kimberg.

Olechowski was received by Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellmann-Jensen.

The sides evaluated Polish-Danish bilateral relations and prospects of their development. They stated that the present development of East-West relations demand that both states make an important contribution to the all-European efforts for detente.

The sides also examined views on the most important issues of the present international situation and stressed the significance of Soviet-American dialogue on the top level for achieving international security.

Both sides also highly evaluated the positive end and results of the first stage of the Stockholm conference and expressed hope that the meeting of CSCE states in Vienna will be held in a similar constructive spirit.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT ANNUAL ARMY BRIEFING

LD301916 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Today, with the participation of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Armed Forces, the annual briefing of the leading cadres of the Polish People's Army was held in Warsaw. The briefing was led by the minister of national defense, Army General Florian Siwicki. The implementation of training and upbringing tasks in 1986 was discussed. The following issues were outlined: transferring to the Army sphere the tasks resulting from the 10th party congress resolutions, and taking into account the real international and domestic situations, the directions for further activity in the Armed Forces in 1987 and the following years.

The head of the Armed Forces thanked those taking part in the meeting for their selfless and fruitful service and for their worthy fulfillment of soldierly and civic duties. He wished all Army personnel further successes in training and upbringing work; in the implementation of tasks to further the country's socio-economic development and scientific-technical progress; and in consolidating Poland's defense capability. During the briefing, outstanding tactical units, colleges, detachments and military institutions were honored with diplomas and medals for outstanding achievements in Army service.

TOTT ADDRESSES SEJM ON SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

AU301615 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Oct 86 p 5

["Abridged version" of speech by Konrad Tott, head of the Office for Scientific-Technological Progress and Invention, at the 23 October Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] A new system of steering scientific-technological progress is being introduced in the national economy. It has been decided not to make radical changes, but to gradually introduce an altered system. These gradual changes should allow everything valuable so far to be continued, in other words research and construction teams, the equipment base, and particularly still uncompleted work of great importance to the economy.

It has been decided to program scientific-technological progress in the economy on the basis of annual and 5-year plans and to adopt programs covering a span of 10-15 years. At the same time, international cooperation, especially with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, will be taken into consideration.

During the process of restructuring the system, it is important to create and introduce economic and organizational mechanisms and instruments that guarantee the proper implementation of programs of scientific-technological progress, with special reference to the weakest link so far, the introduction of modern solutions to industry.

In the proposed scientific and technological development program for 1986-90, research and implementation efforts have been focused on the application of electronics in industry, automation of production, nuclear energy and technology, new materials, biological science, new technologies in seeking raw materials, transportation means and systems, the food economy, and health and environmental protection. Each of these spheres is covered by central programs of basic research (involving reconnaissance work concentrated on solving future social, economic, and technical problems), and of research and development (involving important work for increasing production and services, developing technologies, and so on). In addition, there are government orders covering the introduction of new solutions, inventions, and licenses with a high probability of achieving technological and economic results in a short time, and ministerial research programs involving work stemming from the needs and characteristics of specific economic sectors.

Central research and development programs and government orders will thus provide the mainstay for introducing new machines, technologies, and materials into practice. It is proposed to allocate to these programs and orders about 77 percent of the total outlay envisaged for scientific-technological progress during the present 5-year period.

The government is also proposing to treat three of the nine targets of concentration -- application of electronics, automation, and new materials -- as the "main thrust" of the National Socioeconomic Plan and allocate to them almost half the Central Scientific and Technological Development Fund.

The implementation of all these programs and government orders should culminate in the creation of over 4,000 new machines and pieces of equipment, about 2,000 new technologies, and over 1,000 new types of materials. If success is total, there should be clear savings of fuel, energy, and raw materials and consequently greater foreign currency reserves already in 1991-1992, which would revive the economy considerably.

When there is talk of a government program of scientific-technological progress and a large amount of data and goals to be achieved, the following question arises: How should the implementation processes be controlled in order to prevent them from running off along their own paths? Obviously, the creation of a large organization exercising this control would be irrational.

That is why other organizational concepts are required. One of them involves gradually changing central programs -- especially concerning research and development -- into specific research and development centers with additional powers. These powers could include, for example, the possibility of establishing forecasts and goals for further development, direct international cooperation, establishing new forms of cooperation with industry, and assessing cadre needs. However, before these concepts can be employed, several years of experimentation are necessary. Until then, the principle of "progressive improvement to research programs and the financing thereof" should be applied and closely observed.

In more far-reaching concepts, the government intends to gradually alter the proportions of scientific-technological progress in the economy. Instead of having 70 percent of the funds in the hands of the center and the rest in the hands of the enterprises, the government wishes to place 60 percent in the hands of the enterprises and the rest in the hands of the center. However, it is necessary to prepare most of all industry for this, so that it may not only be the recipient of the results of research work, but also that it may, in justified cases, bear full responsibility for some central research and development programs.

If scientific-technological progress is really meant to revive the economy as has been stated at the Third Congress of Polish Science, and if we want to fulfill the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress in this sphere, we must have a program that extends at least until the year 2000. This is not an easy task, but it is feasible. In the meantime, it is essential to watch the implementation of the present program, in other words see to the rational use of the great resources which the National Socioeconomic Plan is assigning to the development of science and technology.

MIODOWICZ OUTLINES TU ROLE AT ACCOUNTABILITY MEETING

LD232117 Warsaw PAP in English 1500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 23 -- Speaking to a report-and-election conference of the PUWP organization in the "Lenin" steel mill Oct. 22, head of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz said in part:

"The trade union in the 'Lenin' steel mill is the largest in the country. Poland has more than 26,000 of such factory unions and 132 federations. The OPZZ has been active for two years. Union ranks are steadily and constantly increasing. This is our reply to questions about authenticity of the labour movement.

Unionists are members of the former trade unions and it is not true that former members of the "Solidarnosc" are waiting for some new, original trade union.

The time of transmission of party decisions through the trade unions is over. Yes, the party is active within the trade unions, but only and exclusively through the activity of its members. The present (party-union) relations are best characterized as partnerlike. Common objectives — the good of the working man.

As trade unions, we stand for national agreement. We are asking no-one where they come from,. where they have been before and in what unions. What counts is where they are now, because if with us, then they are for the worker cause. The motto and chief principle of the trade unions is to serve the working people and defend their interests.

In what direction are we headed? Above all, towards social justice. We all remember what the causes of the worker protest were six years ago.

The Polish labour movement has never had as original system as now. In line with the principle of federation and its representation, since OPZZ is nothing but a representation of nationwide federations, the strongest union structures are trade unions in the factories.

The formula of the trade unions, quite numerous after all, does assume pluralism and is pluralistic. The different unions, the different federations have different tenures of officials, statutes, dues, etc. There is widespread, expected diversity of forms of activity, and full self-government and independence.

What is the point then with those who call for union pluralism? It is in the first place that there be two trade unions in one establishment. To this proposal we say: No and never. "Why?" they ask, "Is it to make the unions a monopolist?" No, but the years 1980-81 have taught us that if two unions were formed in the same work establishment, it will split the crew into three factions: Those organized into one union, those in the other, and those who give up their membership in any one.

What will we, unionists, then fight for? For members. Chiefly through struggle for privileges for them, privileges at the cost of the companies. And this will mean ruining the work establishment. And when a work establishment collapses, then there will be neither a union nor members.

Politicians unfriendly to our unions dream to cause rifts among the workers' fight the idea of agreement and the reform and get back to frontpage articles... But this is no time for that.

The time of empty shelves has taught us that it is possible to divide poverty, but it is not what we want. What we want is that, under the condition of productive and calm work, it be possible to divide something more than that.

How should trade unions respond to the union pluralism challenge (posed already, as the political prisoner issue no longer exists).

Strengthen their ranks, like in the "Lenin" steel mill, and consolidate international contacts, because it is not true that we are alone. More than 30 trade union delegations from all over the world have declared they would come to the second OPZZ assembly, Poles were unanimously elected members of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the Austrian trip ended in signing cooperation documents.

Failure to take note of these facts, is a strategic mistake.

CZYREK ADDRESSES KIELCE VOIVODSHIP MEETING

PM280909 Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 86 p 2

["Abridged version" of speech by PZPR Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek at 4 October PZPR voivodship report and election conference in Kielce: "The Party Is Sensitive to Everything That Harms Society"]

[Text] Your conference amply demonstrates that the Central Committee was right to decide to begin the report and election campaign by convening a party congress and approving a program and a list of current tasks to be carried out. Many speakers affirmed that this procedure encourages concrete formulation of one's own duties and also indirectly fosters organizational as well as ideological and political consolidation of individual party links.

Life itself dictates its priorities at every stage of our party work. For the present day, our socioeconomic development is such a priority. Despite great difficulties, we have successfully settled the most serious questions of political stabilization and normalization. At the 10th congress we resolved that there was an objective need to stimulate the rate of progress of socioeconomic processes to the desired pace. The 10th congress also declared itself in favor of continued acceleration -- not just occasional quickening -- of the pace of our development in all spheres: those of ideology and politics, culture, social issues and, naturally, economics. We will either reach an equilibrium in a shorter time by accepting the necessary consequences of making such an effort, that is, rationalization of prices, a strict policy of thrift, and labor discipline, or -- if we do not accept them -- we will have to continue to suffer the burden of our economic shortcomings for a long time to come. Let us honestly admit: The question of whether we decide to suffer difficulties today so that tomorrow might be easier or to employ half-measures and get only partial results has not been resolved unequivocally in many milieus, enterprises, or organizations after the congress. Practice even seems to prove that they find such half-measures and meager results perfectly satisfactory. This problem confronts us, the party as a whole, in very clear terms. We must win the support of the whole working class and the whole nation for the option that favors sustained acceleration and against the one that promotes half-measures and partial results. There must be no delay here because, side by side with our successes, serious tensions and grave difficulties are also becoming apparent. These will not resolve themselves spontaneously.

There was a time when our conferences resembled production meetings. We would quote various figures, indicators, and percentages, using them to illustrate how various quantities were growing. [paragraph continues]

The life of the party was excessively economics-orientated. Now we can observe the reverse phenomenon: an excess of slogans instead of much-needed analysis; generalization and superficiality of judgment instead of sound knowledge of economic processes. One can quote the following example: We employ the concept of "restoring the market to health." But many people understand it only in terms of an abundance of cheap merchandise in the stores and do not always realize that -- to use medical terminology -- the health of the market is made or broken in the workplace. Do we produce enough goods of acceptable quality there and receive remuneration proportional to our labor contribution, or do we produce few goods, of inferior quality, and employ a variety of more or less legitimate stratagems to enforce pay increases? Not everyone can yet see the connection between the quality of labor and production and living standards. In our political and organizational work we must teach thinking in economic terms. It is necessary that we take a broader look, going beyond our own factory gates. After all, the national economy is not a federation of independent enterprises. It is a system which interconnects with the state's entire social and political system. That is why our economic thinking must be enriched with the political and moral goals of the working class, of all the working people, while our political, social, and moral thought must -- if it is to avoid turning into empty verbiage -- be enriched and validated by economic considerations.

Nothing can take the party's place in teaching people to think progressively and to resolve various social needs in a creative and innovative manner. Today's processes cannot be interpreted with the help of old formulas. It is necessary to work out a new approach reflecting the dialectic quality of life. We can only achieve this in an atmosphere of creative work. Only such work can clearly demonstrate the practice of dialectics. Reduplication of old patterns of thought can only result in scholasticism, to use the term in its common, negative sense.

Let us admit to ourselves frankly that there is in all our debates too much reiteration of what we want to achieve and too little talk about how, using what instruments and methods, we can make it possible to do what must be done. This question is crucial to the effectiveness of all our activity, the effectiveness which has been so vigorously demanded at this conference. The process whereby many party links, particularly primary party organizations, reach the maturity necessary for carrying out efficient and effective work, that is, work which is different from the present practice, is taking place too slowly. Here the acceleration must be seen and felt most of all.

An intense battle, perhaps not always open but certainly quite ruthless, between different ideas, beliefs, attitudes, and styles of thought and action is being fought over the question of the renewal of our reality, over the political and economic reforms to be introduced in our country. The old is not surrendering; instead, it is seeking to adapt itself to the changing reality. It is transparently obvious from, say, the response to the idea of reevalutation of jobs, that attempts are being made to fit new objectives into antiquated stereotypes. We must oppose such attempts and such ideas at all times and in all places. The party which constitutes the leading force in society must be sensitive to everything that harms society.

ELENA CEAUSESCU OPENS SCIENCE COUNCIL PLENUM

AU302106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/10/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the National Council for Science and Education was held in Bucharest on Thursday under the chairmanship of Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. sc., member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Education.

The plenary meeting surveyed the results obtained in the fulfilment of the plan of scientific research, technological engineering and application of technical progress in 1986, in the modernizaton of education and improved training of manpower, with emphasis on the measures required to fulfil the tasks in those fields of activity in the current five-year period and in the long run.

The proceedings were opened by Elena Ceausescu.

Numerous researchers, experts, teaching staff took the floor during the debates emphasizing the important role of scientific research work and education in the current stage of the country's development, and expressed their determination to work for the fulfilment of their tasks. They also showed full adhesion to the RCP and Romanian state's foreign policy, the will of all scientists and educators to say a resolute "yes" to Romania's new peace initiative for a unilateral five-per-cent arms, troops and military expenditure cut already this year.

The participants in the plenary meeting of the National Council for Science and Education adopted an appeal whereby they call on scientists, researchers, intellectuals everywhere as well as the heads of state and government and all politicians to rally their efforts and cooperate closely for the achievement of nuclear and general disarmament, for the safeguarding of peace -- mankind's most precious asset, for the continuous progress and guaranteed future of the whole world.

NEW AMBASSADORS NAMED TO BULGARIA, USSR

AU301946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 30 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES October 30, 1986 -- The press reports the appointment under presidential decrees of the new Romanian Ambassadors Ion M. Nicolae - to the USSR; Vasile Pungan -- to Bulgaria; Marcel Dinu -- to Federal Germany; and Ionel Mihail Cetateanu -- to the Rebpulic of Iraq.

INDIAN PRESIDENT SINGH ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD301330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- The president of the Republic of India, Zail Singh, today arrived in Belgrade on a 4-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

A formal welcome ceremony with highest honors reserved for foreign statesmen was held at Belgrade airport. President Singh was met and welcomed by the SFRY Presidency President, Sinan Hasani, and other top-level Yugoslav officials.

Official Yugoslav-Indian talks will begin this afternoon. The two sides are expected to exchange views about bilateral cooperation characterized by long tradition and friendliness. They will also cover topical international issues.

Received by Hasani

LD302350 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] President Zail Singh of the Repuiblic of India arrived today for a 4-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

In the first official Yugoslav-Indian top-level talks, it was stressed that Yugoslavia and India are linked by traditional friendship, closeness, their orientation toward the policy of nonalignment and by their dedication to the original principles and goals of this policy. In an atmosphere of particular friendliness and cordiality, Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani exchanged views on all aspects of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and India and on topical international issues.

The two presidents stressed that the two sides attach very great importance to the development of bilateral cooperation, whose foundations were laid by President Tito and Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the recent visit to India by FEC President Branko Mikulic and his talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, because the measures agreed to at that time for the development of economic and other forms of cooperation are already being realized.

It was further stated that both sizes are also interested in promoting scientific and technical cooperation as a form of [word indistinct] cooperation between nonaligned countries, as demanded in the decisions of the Harare summit.

The international situation was also examined with regard to the stands adopted by the nonaligned countries in Harare. It was stressed that the arms race is exacerbating the already complicated international situation, and that economic problems that hit the developing countries hardest are also very pronounced. Presidents Singh and Hasani stressed the importance of dialogue between the super powers, but they said that all countries should be involved in world affairs and in efforts to ease tension.

There was also discussion of the situation in southern Africa, in the Middle East and other crisis centers. Presidents Singh and Hasani stressed the importance of the struggle against apartheid; in this context they noted the mission of the representatives of 18 nonaligned countries in Europe with regard to the imposition of sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, and they expressed satisfaction with the fact that the policy of nonalignment is being strengthened and is gaining a greater reputation on the international scene. All the nonaligned countries, it was further stated, should begin to implement the conclusions of the Harare summit. There was also discussion of the need to create a new economic order and for the developing countries to be involved even more in this through dialogue with the developed countries.

The Yugoslav-Indian talks continue tomorrow. Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, a formal dinner in honor of Indian President Singh. The two presidents exchanged toasts on the occasion.

Talks With Mikulic

LD302029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India has been received by Branko Mikulic, Federal Executive Council president, in the White Palace in Dedinje [Belgrade]. They conducted cordial talks on bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and India and some aspects of international relations. Satisfaction was expressed with the fact that there has recently been an increase in trade an a promotion of higher forms of economic cooperation between the two countries. It was noted that additional efforts should be invested in order to make use of all the possibilities for expanding economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and India. Views were also exchanged on some questions of the activities of the nonaligned countries.

President Zail Singh spoke about the need for the constant involvement of the nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace, security, and equitable international political and economic relations in the world. He said that there are many countries speaking out for peace and equality, but that their voice is not being heard because the great and the powerful do not wish to hear it.

Branko Mikulic said that our people have experienced in practice, and have confirmed the popular saying, that the battle can only be won by those who are fighting, and that the nonaligned countries are continuing their struggle. "The struggle for new and more equitable relations in the world will be long and hard, but the nonaligned will certainly win it. The original principles and policies of nonalignment have a great moral and political force. Even the most obstinate must respect them," Mikulic said.

Taking part in the talks were Radoje Kontic, member of the FEC; Zivojin Jaziv, Yugoslav ambassador to India, and Goran Kapetanovic, director of the Office of the President of the FEC; and on the Indian side, government Minister [of Water Resources] B. Shankaranand; S. Varagan, secretary to the Indian president; and Lakhan Lal Mehrotra, Indian ambassador in Belgrade.

Dinner Held

LD301936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- "Our cooperation is an unbroken path. We have traversed it, respecting the same principles, always in a constructive spirit. Hence, the continuity of our contacts is seen in the lively and open dialogue we are achieving. I believe that on these foundations and the demands of the present we will also build the future prospects of Yugoslav-Indian relations."

This was stressed by SFRY Presidency President Sinan Hasani in his toast addressed to his guest, President Zail Singh of the Republic of India, at a formal dinner held in the Palace of the Federation this evening. The SFRY president went on to say:

"I am sure that with more intensive cooperation, in which economic cooperation has a prominent role, we will add greater substance to our friendship, making it a real component of the life and work of our peoples."

Noting that Yugoslavia's cooperation with India is of priority importance and expressing satisfaction with the results achieved in the past, particularly in the area of trade, Sinan Hasani continued:

"This summer, in Delhi, the top representatives of our governments -- Rajiv Gandhi and Branko Mikulic -- concluded concrete agreements in a number of areas of our economic cooperation. We are confident in our expectation that, in the same spirit, the forthcoming session of experts from India, Egypt and Yugoslavia will provide a stimulus to the promotion of tripartite cooperation and a means of achieving a higher level of useful cooperation among developing countries.

The more successful we are in this, the more we will be able to alleviate the crisis in world relations, to strengthen prosperity. I am thinking here of the relations between our two countries and other member-countries of the nonaligned movement. When we discussed in Harare the seriousness of the juncture at which the international community finds itself, the warning of the nonaligned once again went out to the world of the dangers inherent in bloc confrontations, the arms race, the use of force, the policy of pressure and interference, and the threat to the real interests of peace, development and stability. The appeal the nonaligned issued, directed at all countries and nations, was that we should together -- because this is the only way -- open up prospects for resolving the major political and economic problems.

Developments in the world since then have given little reason for encouragement. The causes remain unchanged, but the consequences continue inexorably and are becoming deeper and more serious. This is felt by every region in the world in its own specific way -- whether on the borders of serious bloc confrontations, in areas of wars and crises, or among the enormous section of mankind that belongs to the developing world.

From Harare we called on all the great powers to show a degree of responsibility for world peace and security, at least equivalent to their part in their destruction.

Two months later -- at this time of pronounced propaganda rivalry -- the message is the same: No program guarantees supremacy nor protects against mutual destruction; it is only possible to exist together, and only on an equal footing with all, in a world without confrontation and rivalry reliant on weaponry.

This long-established phenomenon of the interdependence of the world is inseparable from its development. As in all vital issues it calls for dialogue as the only solution, and the reconciling of views and recognition of joint interests as the only way out of the crisis of the world economy."

Continuing his toast, Hasani spoke about the pending activities of the nonaligned. He said:

"Major tasks await us, arising out of the programs, documents and agreements that have been made. The policy of nonalignment has shown many times that it is not a passive orientation according to well-known principles, but effective action inspired by those principles. With the dynamism of our presence in the world, we strengthen the credibility of the solutions we are advocating. One of these actions is underway at present, with Yugoslavia and India taking part in sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa. It was initiated by the conscience of mankind, concerned at the untenability of the most cruel form of discrimination among people and the arrogant policies toward the independence and sovereignty of a nation.

With the awareness of its most important obligations and motivation for joint work, Yugoslavia will continue to call for the removal of crises in all parts of the world, and for equitable conditions of peace and prosperity for all nations."

MIKULIC, IMF OFFICIAL DISCUSS STABILIZATION

LD301609 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received L.A. Whittome, director of the IMF European Department, who is on a working visit to our country. In the talks, which were also attended by Yugoslav National Bank Governor Dusan Vlatkovic, reference was made to relations between Yugoslavia and the IMF and to the implementation of the long-term stabilization program. Attention was also focused on the fresh FEC measures proposed in line with the policy of stabilization. It was stated that these measures are based on realistic economic categories and will provide necessary conditions for the consolidation of the Yugoslav economy.

FEC HEARS REPORTS ON ECONOMIC PROGRAM CHANGES

LD301223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- The changes in the economic system that are in line with the stabilization program and the present constitutional solutions will result in a considerable shift in the position of the organizations of associated labor in the system of distribution and expenditure, and will affect the position of every working man, Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed in his introductory speech on systemic changes.

Placing an emphasis on the FEC's view that the changes are a crucial prerequisite if the economy is to be stabilized and inflation curbed, he said the FEC had accepted the calls for the changes to come into effect by the end of the year, when next year's economic policy should be adopted as well.

At the beginning of his report, Milosavljevic drew attention to the FEC warnings last June to the effect that any turnaround in unfavorable economic trends was not possible without changes in the economic system, and that the causes of inflation were multiple and could not be eliminated in a short period of time without changes in both the economic system and development policy.

Milosavljevic went on to point to the lack of determination and sluggishness, to the changes that have been made in the system but that require very frequent compromises, and noted a delay in the implementation of the main commitments in the stabilization program. He also stressed that the deterioration in the economic situation was also due to inconsistency and opportunitism and to the fact that the situation as it is on the relatively closed Yugoslav markets suited some economic circles.

Milosavljevic said that under the proposed changes in the system of gross income and net income, organizations of associated labor, as a priority task, will have to secure funds for simple reproduction [to ensure that the production volume in one given period is the same as in the preceding period], while the remainder of the realized income will be divided between expenditure and accumulation. The partial reevaluation of stocks and delayed reevaluation of fixed assets will be replaced at the end of every accounting period by a compulsory readjustment of the realistic value of material property to market prices, as shown in the accounting books of organizations of associated labor. At the end of every accounting period organizations of associated labor will be obliged to reevaluate their stocks of raw materials and assets, and of unfinished and finished products so that these could be renewed without additional funds. [passage omitted]

When the proposed changes in the system of accounting were tested on the 1985 annual statement of account, Milosavljevic stressed, radical shifts were noticed in the way the gross and net incomes were determined and distributed. By reducing gross income by about 3 percent, net income by about 8 percent, net income liabilities, public expenditure and expenditure on welfare services by about 4 percent and accumulation by 32 percent, the reproduction revenue will increase by 2.4 percent. This will enable us to apply other realistic economic categories. [passage omitted]

The changes in the law on gross and net incomes will create scope for the realization of the stance adopted at the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee relating to the changes in the system of distribution of net income and workers' personal income. The changes in the distribution of net income will introduce two-tier personal income: one part of the income will be determined on the basis of current work and the other on the basis of the so-called past labor -- in other words, the results achieved in generating income by using social means. This requires certain changes to be made in the tax system, tax policy and the system and policy of levies. That portion of income based on current work must exclude all the contributions not used for workers' social security. Deductions from that portion of personal income and net income before it is distributed for accumulation and expenditure must be used solely to finance those categories that are established by the SFRY Constitution, in other words, health service and disability and pension funds, education, culture and social welfare. [lengthy passage missing due to TANJUG transmission interruption]

Their realization would take place in a rather different economic atmosphere with more enhanced influence of the market and economic criteria and an increased economic role and responsibility for economic subjects and workers in associated labor.

Speaking about growth rates, Zemljaric stressed that if certain conditions are fulfilled it would be possible next year to realize a GDP growth of at least 3.5 percent, industrial production could grow by 4 percent, agricultural production by 3 percent, exports of goods and services by 5 percent (to the convertible area by 6 percent, and imports by 4 percent. We expect our current account surplus to increase considerably next year as well, and foreign currency reserves to continue to improve. We have also planned a rise in labor productivity of 1.3 percent and in employment of 2.3 percent.

Zemljaric went on to stress that the draft resolution envisages introduction of important instruments in the economic policy that are expected to be conducive to the realization of the anti-inflationary development concept. In addition to measures designed to stimulate and revive economic growth and exports as well as efficiency in economic activity, these include a coordination of trends in money and goods supply, measures to reduce the present levies imposed on the economy, reducing all forms of expenditure within realistic bounds, curbing money-losing financing, improving social control over prices, and also considerable changes in the tax system and policy.

In the light of the overall efforts to increase accumulation and institute significant economic restructuring, it appears that there will not be enough scope for the rise in the living standards to the same degree as this year, Zemljaric stressed. He then went on to emphasize the need for a more efficient and stabilizing credit-mometary policy and in that connection the need for doing away with the practice of crediting and financing unprofitable production and non-cost-effective investment and of covering losses.

Zemljaric indicated that the FEC would pursue the policy of real interest rates and that it will continue to support joint development programs based on innovation and scientific and technological development. He also reiterated FEC support for collectives that are prepared to introduce a shift system.

As for the price policy, Zemljaric said the draft resolution proceeds from the view that by stepping up overall economic activity and consistently implementing all measures of anti-inflationary policy, conditions will be created for increasing the role of market mechanisms that in turn could take over the decisive role in the efforts to curb price rises. The process of the stabilization of the market and the slowing of price increases will be further intensified by coordinating the level of supply and demand, removing the most pronounced price disparities, increasing goods reserves, exports, and a more efficient measure to curb monopolistic activity and unfair competition on the united Yugoslav market.

STAMBOLIC CRITICIZES 'MEMORANDUM' AUTHORS

LD302344 Belgrade TANJUG DOMESTIC Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- In contract to the so-called "Memorandum," we are firmly of the opinion that we will resolve our problems together with all the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia.

Never and in no way at the cost of the destruction of Yugoslavia. Not only because it is a revolutionary achievement, but also because it is the guarantee of the independence and freedom of all who live there. This should be the main thesis of all truly concerned patriots, stressed Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency, during a visit to Belgrade University today.

In his talks with the chancellor, Dr Zoran Pjanic, and his colleagues, Stambolic said of the Memorandum that this supposedly scientific text, with its unfounded accusations, has appeared at a social juncture that makes it incumbent on all national institutions that they contribute their efforts above all to overcoming the crisis and ensuring further socialist self-managing development.

The president of the Serbian Presidency added that the Memorandum puts forward for the first time, albeit through the back door, a complete indictment not only of the leadership and policies of the LC, but also of the entire social system, starting from the foundation stone of the Anti-Facist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] and the first people of the revolution. In all other respects, the Memorandum is not new, because it is concerned with the old chauvinistic concern for the fate of Serbianism.

This document testifies to the fact that a number of academics are using society's misfortunes as an opportunity to open up, along with so many other fronts that have been opened their own front in the nationalistic struggle for power. How else are we to explain, Stambolic asked, the fact that in a year when we are resolutely, constructibely and critically analyzing the situation in Serbia, the present republican leadership is accused of not taking appropriate measures in this area. What is more, how else are we to understand the fact that the well-argued efforts of the Serbian leaders to halt the economic stagnation, which are known to everyone, are not recognised only by the writes of the so-called Memorandum. Moreover, Stambolic underlined, the present leadership, according to the authors of the document, is responsible also for everything that happened at the time when precisely some of those authors had an important voice in the leadership. [passage omitted]

According to the so-called "Memorandum," Stambolic said, the Serbian people have no alternative but to "rise to their feet," because they are allegedly hated by their brothers, because they are allegedly condemned to being the losers, because the leadership has compromised them. Thus it transpires that Yugoslavia is their golgotha, both in Kosovo and in Vojvodina, and in Croatia, Bosnia, everywhere. In short, this document could be quite easily, and far more accurately called "in memoriam," or a stab in the back for Yugoslavia, Serbia, socialism, self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity...I takes essentially a view that is opposed to the interests of Serbs throughout all Yugoslavia.

No one denies the accuracy of the series of facts and critical assessments of the present state of society the Memorandum contains, Stambolic said, and added that it is well-known without this that there have never been and nor are there faultless individuals or social organs. However, we do not accept the methods according to which the problems are seem as more important than the foundations, than the revolutionary achievements, than the path itself that we have chosen and to which we will adhere. We do not accept the Memorandum's call for Serbia to turn its back on its own future and the future of Yugoslavia, for it to arbitrarily accuse the proven leaders of the revolution and of socialist development, for Serbian communists to be seen as the illegitimate leaders of the working class and people of Serbia. [passage omitted]

Clearly in a mood for discussion, almost all the members of the leadership of Belgrade University, in their 3 hours of talks with the president of the Serbian Presidency, pointed out the numerous problems of the higher educational institutions in the capital, from the disjointed nature of the scientific-research process, the shortage and outdatedness of the most basic technical and accommodation conditions for work and the serious threat to the living standard of students, to the exceptionally difficult material position of academic cadres. [passage omitted]

NOVI SAD OFFICIAL CASTIGATES SERBIAN LEADERSHIP

AU301940 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 86 p 6

[Miroslav Kardzic report: "The Great Nationalist Provocation on the Part of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts"]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 23 Oct -- A meeting of the aktiv of Communists in culture and of secretaries of basic LC organizations in this field was held in Novi Sad at the Novi Sad LC City Committee today. In his introductory speech, Tomislav Marcinko, executive secretary of the Novi Sad LC City Commitee Presidium, warned about the wave of rightist influence that has washed over Yugoslavia, more strongly than ever since the war. This has been happening in the period after party congresses and conferences and is, naturally, most obviously reflected in the ideological sphere. [passage omitted]

Many words have been published during recent months which confuse the public, bring disbelief and hopelessness, call on new divisions and clashes and, what is harshest, Marcinko said, directly attack the meaning of the revolution and the work of its leader. [passage omitted]

It is often heard these days that some people behave as if the congresses had not been held. This is true, just as it is true that a group of nationalist in the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts behave as if there had been no arms revolution, as if we were in 1918 and should now discuss what Yugoslavia should be like and where the borders of the republics and provinces should be, and how much they should give to other peoples and nationalities.

Marcinko then stated that much paper has been used these days for articles about the Memorandum, [of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts] but "we cannot be satisfied with the reaction of those who were obliged to react first and most energetically." Only a finger has been wagged at the pronounced nationalists, creators of the slogan, "Serbs, Get Together," saying that they should not do it, that this is not good, and that their assessments are wrong. However, it is a case of an obviousd counterrevolutionary phamphet. From those who have advocated and continue to advocate Draconian penalities for Albanian nationalists, including the boys and girls who write hostile slogans, he remarked, we hve not heard any request that the same standard be applied toward all who write nationalist and hostile words and slogan, regardless of the nationalism they propagate.

The grey heads of people in the Serbian Academy constitutional norms. [Incomplete sentence as publised] Have we not often heard precisely from them, in connection with the Kosovo events, that we should all be equal before the law as regards our rights, and that legal norms should be equal for all. Indeed, we have been tolerating the nationalist activities by the militant wing in the Serbian Academy, as if the lessons of the 'Mass Movement' and Matica Hrvatska [both denounced at the Karadjordjevo session of the LCY Presidency on 1 December 1971] were insufficient warning to all who are in cahoots with the nationalists, especially those adorned with brilliant scientific titles.

Stating that history indeed repeats itself, Marcinko then drew a parallel between the Croatian nationalism at the beginning of the seventies and the Serbian nationalism of the present time, which can be clearly perceived. Remarking that much has been said about it at the conference organized by the LCY Central Committee at the beginning of this year, he stressed that the linkage of the nationalists and clericonationalists is also being repeated. [passage omitted]

Tomislav Marcinko then presented the case of the exhibition by Milic of Macva [Milic Stankovic, mystic Serbian painter] in Sremski Karlovci, and he compared it with the strategy of this group directed against Vojvodina. The Milic of Macva exhibition, he pointed out, was organized by the Sremski Karlovci Museum director at his own initiative and in deepest secrecy. The exhibition was planned for 17 October and no sociopolitical organizations, sociopolitical workers, or Novi Sad newspaper editorial boards were invited to the opening. Mostly admirers of Milac's paintings and his political orientations were invited. The painter promised the director that he would present a score of his paintings as a gift to the museum, and asked in return that it be allowed that one-third of the guests invited be people of his own choice. Among 39 of his chosen guests were leaders of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, including Antonije Isakovic and numerous bishops and metropolitans [episkop, vladika]. [passage omitted] Journalists from only five editorial boards were invited: of POLITIKA, POLITIKA EKSPRES, ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, NIN, and RADIO I TV REVIJA. Invited among them were also some journalists who have been well known to the public for their links with the mentioned and some other Serb nationalists. The workers' council of the museum has reacted and decided that the exhibition cannot be organized under the auspices of that institution. [passage omitted]

On the occasion of Milic's exhibition having been cancelled, we could read in POLITIKA EKSPRES how people can "fish in troubled waters" with insinuations and false data. Even if the cancellation of Milic's exhibition is being called darkness, let it be so. We prefer that darkness to walking with candles carried by Milic of Macva, Antonije Isakovic and the likes of them. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM ON MARCINKO SPEECH

AU292228 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Report on the session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia in Belgrade on 29 October -- passages within quotation marks recorded in the voices of the respective Presidium members]

[Excerpts] A session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia has been held in Belgrade. [passage omitted]

It was stressed in the discussion that learning about different views among the leaderships on key questions of social development unfavorably affects the activities of Communists in associated labor. The presidents of the LC intercommunal conferences in Serbia have unanimously supported the present action by the Belgrade city LC committee against Serbian nationalism. In this connection much was said about the recent meeting of the Novi Sad aktiv of Communists in culture, at which, let us recall, Tomislav Marcinko, executive secretary of the Novi Sad City LC Committee, warned about an alleged linkage between the Serbian nationalists and the Serbian leadership and compared the present ideological situation in Serbia minus the provinces with the period of the Mass Movement in Croatia [in 1971]

Ilija Davidovic pointed out that Marcinko's theses were untenable: "When criticism is expressed without proper argument, when it is voiced publicly by a party official of a city committee from a legitimate party forum, when this is followed immediately by a meeting of this committee and not a word is spoken about such criticism, than one wonders and one naturally asks: Can it go on like that?"

Djordje Stojsic, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina, reacted as follows: "What Marcinko has done is now being questioned, and the City Committee and the Provincial Committee are being put on the carpet, and so forth. Let me say at once: We do not agree with what Marcinko said in certain places. We do not support it. These are not our positions.

"I propose, however, that you should take all the texts and what has been said in these commissions. Take the latest statement by Comrade Savic, Professor Savic. Analyze what Marcinko said and what was said in all those statements. There are hardly any complaints.

"I would understand and I agree that Marcinko has to be criticized here, too. But to pass simply over what Klajic said.... Listen, he accused Marcinko of dogmatism, the Chinese Revolution, Stalinism, a hard fist, and so forth. He did it three times worse. He did not address all this to Marcinko only. He also addressed it to the city committee and the provincial committee and all of us in that community."

Criticizing the Belgrade press in general, Djordje Stojsic particularly singled out the commentaries by Belgrade television on the aktiv meeting in Novi Sad, and the Radio Belgrade "Sunday at 10" broadcast, because of a number of articles on relations in Serbia -- articles that in his assessment constantly attack and even disqualify Vojvodina.

Momcilo Baljak was of the opinion that the premises were mixed up in Djordje Stojsic's speech. The real problem is not what newspapers say but what leaderships think on individual problems. [passage omitted] "The main problem is that this speech, buttressing the basic thesis about the errors of the leadership, contains some completely new theses and assessments based on a comparison between the situation in Croatia in the seventies and the situation in Serbia now, clearly suggesting by allusion that Serbian nationalism at this moment has all the characteristics of the Mass Movement.

"If we accept the analogy completely, it can only mean that the leadership not only tolerates this movement but even leads it. I believe that the party leaderships of Novi Sad and of the province -- bearing in mind great political reverberations caused by the speech -- will make their assessment, and I am glad that I heard from Comrade Stojsic today that he personally disagrees with such a position." [passage omitted]

Sveta Stojakov advocated that we should cultivate a constructive dialogue instead of a language of emotions and passions, and that we should promote cooperation. Conveying his impressions of the session of the Presidium of the Novi Sad City LC Committee, he then said: "It was the unanimous assessment of all the speakers that despite the general good intentions and many correct statements, the manner in which Comrade Marcinko acted contained shortcomings and deserved criticism."

Dragisa Pavlovic assessed that what was heard in Novi Sad in the Aktiv of Communists in Culture directly (?helps) us in Belgrade against Serbian nationalism: "I think that what Djordje Stojsic said here about not agreeing with the Executive Secretary of the Novi Sad City LC Committee is very good and that it will constitute encouragement and real assistance.

⋮

In contrast with this, I in the main agree with the executive secretary of the city committee, although he wrote his statement as a journalist. [passage omitted]

"After all, Comrade Djordje Stojsic did not speak only about this, but said so many things here all at once and he wished so much to be right in everything that he deserves to be right. However, I fear that many facts indicate a different thing. [passage omitted]"

Taking part in the discussion, Slobodan Milosevic stressed that problems in society cannot be solved exclusively by leaderships. Difficulties may be removed through a mobilization of the entire LC, and the question arises of the ability of the LC of Serbia to realize these tasks.

He also referred to some question broached in the Novi Sad Communists aktiv: "I think that it is good that we have discussed these questions and that they have been raised in a principled way. Matters should be cleared up without dramatization, and not covered up, especially among communists. We must therefore draw a lesson from what happened, for the sake of strengthening unity in the LC of Serbia. The charges made which have been discussed are very grave. The accusation that we are tolerant toward Serbian nationalism at the same time that we advocate Draconian measures against Albanian nationalism in Kosovo cannot be understood by anybody in the LC of Serbia as an expression of mere political blindness. One can recognize in it the threat, which unfortunately has not been indicated for the first time, that the danger is hanging over our head that we may be accused of nationalism, and of a Mass Movement, and that we must constantly watch what we do. Because those who do not like our steps will -- when necessary and if necessary -- easily hurl this accusation against us.

"Such a threat is simply unacceptable."

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia adopted a program of ideological activities in developing equality, brotherhood and unity, and social self-managing togetherness in Kosovo, and in the ideopolitical unmasking of indoctrination by Great Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The document points out that a successful struggle against Great Albanian nationalism and irredentism depends on how the struggle against Serbian and any other nationalism is concretely waged both in Kosovo and in the whole republic.

Kljajic Commentary

AU302127 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 86 p 13

[Commentary by Radmilo Kljajic, executive secretary of the Belgrade City LC Committee Presidium: "The Little Finger of the Big Fist"]

[Excerpts] It seems that borders are easily moved -- across both space and time -- when people mix up logic and politics that do not suit them at a given time, and replace them with the logic and politics of a narrowed consciousness and the narrowest interest. When borders are moved in this way, it can happen that Novi Sad finds China from the time of the cultural revolution closer to it than Belgrade from which this socialist revolution of ours started and where it continues. I became convinced that this is so while reading POLITIKA yesterday.

Some "Red Guardist" ideas -- rejected even in China -- unfortunately became familiar even where they had never existed, not even in the bud, on our territories, and they found fertile soil at the Novi Sad Aktiv of Communist in Culture. [passage omitted]

I am convinced that Tomislav Marcinko, executive secretary of the Novi Sad City LC Committee, speaks on behalf of a small number of Vojvodina people. One should recall here Ivan Stambolic's words last year in his interview to KOMMUNIST, words with which I entirely agree: "I find suspicious the 'internationalism' of those rare individuals who do not want to or do not use the epithet Serbian except when using it alongsides nationalism."

To say publicly today that "we cannot guarantee or be responsible" for the security of some people who come to Novi Sad, as Comrade marcinko stated as a part of his view of the ideological struggle, is to stand on the position of a stalinist-type intimidation that is distant both in time and peace, and has been rejected, too. [passage omitted]

Perhaps some people think that the daily battles that the LC is waging can be won more quickly and easily by arguments of force than by the force of arguments, but to win battles in such a way would be a great and historical defeat for the LC. [passage omitted]

Experience has shown that at such times, what we need least are doctrinaire and dogmatic delimitations. Instead of them, we need specific and vital actions, precisely such as the LC of Belgrade is carrying out in its daily and incessant struggle.

Exchange of Theses [subhead]

In places where this struggle has concluded with assessments and characterizations by forums or individuals, it was not only that we failed to obtain proper results, but also that such a manner of work nourished precisely those forces that see the LC as a protagonist of oppression and pressure that carries on the "Stalinist tradition."

Comrade Marcinko asserts that the Serbian nationalists could not work for such a long time if they had no "support, tacit and semipublic, from some of our institutions and some LC leaderships." Which of "our institutions," which "LC leaderships?" Those in Novi Sad or those in Belgrade? For there surely are "our institutions," as well as Serbian nationalists and "LC leaderships" in Novi Sad, too. If Comrade Marcinko thought that the Communists in Vojvodina were extending "support, tacit and semipublic," to nationalism, he should have clearly said it, instead of castigating all and sundry. If, however, he wants to accuse the Belgrade communists of such a thing, he needs evidence so that he may avoid being in a position where denunciation replaces evidence.

It is also asserted that the Memorandum scenario has been announced for several years and that it was "well known to many people." Perhaps this "scenario" has really been known to the comrades in Novi Sad for several years. If it is so, the big question appears why they did not inform their party comrades in Belgrade, as well as the public at large, about their "knowledge." Of course, they should have supplied relevant evidence.

A clear and public principles struggle by the LC of Belgrade against all the nationalists, unitarianists, and indeed separatists who are on the offensive, is proclaimed neither more nor less than a simple "waste of paper" and it is added that only "a finger was wagged" at the nationalists. It is surprising that there again appears on the scene that famous finger with which Stalin threatened Tito in 1948. To whose fist does it belong now? It is announced that the people of Novi Sad "cannot be satisfied with the reaction of those who were obliged to react first and most energetically." [passage omitted]

It is significant that the Novi Sad Aktiv of Communists in Culture was in session and firing away precisely at the time when the Assembly of Serbia conducted discussions about unity and togetherness in our republic, and when the fiercest resistance to any changes (on questions of all-people's defense, security, the judicial system, town planning, international relations ...) comes precisely from Vojvodina, in contrast this time to the principled attitude of the delegates from the Socialist Autonomous Republic of Kosovo.

Is not the real effect of what the Novi Sad Aktiv of Communists in Culture has done to publicly express its lack of confidence in the LC of Belgrade and the LC of Serbia for their generally accepted advocacy that we need changes in the political and economic systems?

To bring such advocacy in connection with the Mass Movement in Croatian means nothing else but to justify, in a political dangerous way, the Vojvodina resistance to the conclusions of the Assembly of Serbia. [passage omitted]

Forces of classical dogmatism stand behind the escalation of nationalist consciousness and action all over the country (not only in Belgrade and Serbia). Surely this is clear. Nationalism and dogmatism are always the two poles of totalitarianism and they nourish and complement each other. To hiss at nationalism from dogmatic positions means "to share work" with the nationalists. Comrade Marcinko should know this.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO ALBANIA -- Tirana, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- Novak Pribicevic, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the People's SR of Albania, today presented his letters of credence to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. After the ceremony Ramiz Alia and his aides exchanged views with Ambassador Novak Pribicevic about the development of relations between the two neighboring countries. The talks proceeded in a spirit of mutual respect with emphasis being placed on the importance ofe further advancing useful bilateral cooperation on an equal basis and with respect for the principle of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 29 Oct 86 LD]

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN IRAQ -- Belgrade, October 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav enterprise "Energoprojekt" of Belgrade has signed a new contract with the Ministry of Irrigation of Iraq on the construction of a bridge and a lock gate on the Shat el Basra [name as received] canal in the vicinity of the port of Basra. The new 500 meter long and 25 meter wide lock gate, together with the new bridge, should enable a two-way ship traffic in the canal. The estimated value of the project is some 50 million dollars. "Energoprojekt" will complete the entire project itself. Equipment and technology for the automatic regulation of the lock gate will also be provided by Yugoslav enterprises. This year "Energoprojekt" has underway the construction of a number of power-generating, industrial, housing and other projects in Libya, Iraq, Kuwait, Guinea, Togo and a number of other countries. "Energoprojekt" estimates that its earnings this year from various projects abroad will amount to some 280 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0045 GMT 29 Oct 86 LD]

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